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As of 8 September 1988, the Chad section will be published in the Central Africa division of the Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

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LD0609122388 [Editorial Report]

Iran

President 'Ali Khamene'i "turned down" the resignation which Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi submitted 5 September, IRNA reported. Musavi had sent a letter to Khamene'i in which he announced his intention to resign, primarily because of his belief that as many as eight members of the cabinet would not obtain a vote of confidence at the Majlis session scheduled for 6 September. He expressed willingness to continue in a caretaker role pending the appointment of a successor, IRNA said, adding that incumbent ministers will remain in office.

In the wake of Musavi's move, the Majlis called off its session after a brief sitting on 6 September, IRNA reported. The deputy speaker said that Musavi's resignation had made the agenda unnecessary.

Iran-Iraq Talks

Jan Eliasson, personal representative of the UN secretary general, held talks with Iran's permanent UN envoy in Geneva 5 September in an attempt to make progress in the stalled peace talks, IRNA reported. Eliasson had earlier denied there are plans to call a recess in the talks and expressed hope that "intensive" talks will continue, the agency noted. After a 3 September meeting with Eliasson, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz said the two sides were "still at square one" because of Iran's "prevarication," but he stressed that Iraq is "very patient" and is "prepared to continue the negotiations as long as necessary," INA reported.

Both sides accused each other of further cease-fire violations in recent days, according to INA and IRNA reports.

Iraqi Kurdish Refugees

An Iraqi information official cited by INA 2 September denied that Iraq has used chemical weapons (CW) in northern Iraq and dismissed "false media distortions" about the situation in the area. What happened in the north, he said, is that "traitors" who collaborated with Iran "collapsed" after the cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war and began to flee toward Iran and Turkey. Iraqi authorities are preparing legal briefs to sue newspapers that published "false reports" on the alleged use of CW in northern Iraq, the agency subsequently disclosed. Iraqi officials viewed such reports as part of an "evil intentional media campaign" by newspapers that are under "Zionist influence."

In contrast, Iranian Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi stated 5 September that 5,000 Iraqi Kurds have taken refuge in Iran recently because of the Baghdad regime's "savage chemical attacks" on its Kurdish population, according to IRNA. Meanwhile, Turkish Foreign Minister Mesut Yilmaz revealed that the number of Iraqi refugees seeking asylum in Turkey has reached 62,937, Ankara radio reported. Turkey has allocated 3 billion lira to help the refugees, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal noted in remarks cited by the radio.

Iraqi Foreign Policy

The minister of state for foreign affairs left for Washington where he will meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to discuss "essential issues" concerning the Geneva peace negotiations, INA announced.

A $208 million deal to put the Bekhme Hydroelectric Complex into operation was a "key element" of the cooperation protocol signed during an Iraqi official's visit to the SFRY, TANJUG revealed.

Syria

Syria and the United Kingdom will resume diplomatic relations and name ambassadors "by month's end at the latest," according to a "British source" quoted by the UAE paper AL-KHALIJ and cited by AFP.

A report in the UAE's AL-ITTIHAD stated that in "the coming 18 months" Syria will receive from the PRC an "undefined number" of MS-9 "East Wind" missiles, WAKH reported. The Chinese defense minister told journalists that the PRC will continue to export weapons to the Middle East and added that all such exports are "controlled" so importers will use them for "defensive purposes," according to KYODO.

President Hafiz al-Asad and Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi met with the YAR prime minister to discuss ways to "promote and enhance" bilateral relations and other regional issues, Damascus radio reported.

Lebanon

Status of Government—In a letter to President Amin al-Jumayyil broadcast by Beirut radio 2 September, Acting Prime Minister Salim al-Huss stated that "we have withdrawn the government's resignation which the late Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced," indicating that this is an attempt to forestall any move to establish a new government under current "delicate circumstances." The letter stressed that there is "no legal or constitutional reason" to change the government prior to the election of a new president.

However, the Presidency responded by affirming that Al-Huss has no legal right to withdraw the resignation submitted by Karami before his death in 1987, adding that the resignation remains "effective in all its aspects." The statement from Al-Jumayyil's office, which was broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, urged Al-Huss and the other ministers to devote their efforts to

holding the presidential elections by the 23 September deadline. The radio subsequently disclosed that Al-Jumayyil is opposed to setting up a transitional government and that he is "determined" to hold the presidential election.

Among other comment on the political situation, Army Commander General Michel 'Awn warned that the Army will not remain a mere spectator if presidential elections are not held by 23 September, Beirut radio reported.

Terry Waite—British hostage Terry Waite is suffering from a stomach ailment and may be released "soon," according to an AL-SHIRA' report cited by AFP.

Israel and the Soviet Bloc

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will pay a "private working visit" to Hungary in a few weeks, IDF radio disclosed in the wake of a meeting between Shamir and Imre Miklos, chairman of Hungary's State Office for Church Affairs. Budapest radio reported Miklos' visit to Israel, stating his talks with the Israeli minister of religious affairs would focus on the renewal of synagogues in Hungary.

In New York, Avraham Tamir, director general of the Foreign Ministry, held talks 2 September with Valentin Lozinskiy, the deputy Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, Jerusalem radio noted. Lozinskiy said there has been real progress in relations between Israel and the USSR, adding that further improvements are dependent on progress in the peace process.

Palestinian Affairs

Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received a group of Palestinian leaders including Ahmad Jibril, George Habash, Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha, and a representative of Fatah-Revolutionary Council to discuss the "decisive stage" in Palestinian affairs, the clandestine Al-Quds radio disclosed. The leaders reemphasized their adherence to certain "constants": the Palestine National Charter, the policy of not recognizing or negotiating with Israel, the need to sever relations with Egypt, and opposition to plans to declare a government-in-exile, the radio added.

Nevertheless, the leaders agreed on a "formula of terms" for Palestinian "unification" which they will submit to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, according to a JANA report cited by Tripoli radio.

The head of the PLO mission in Rome told an Italian newspaper that the PLO will seek to "formalize" its "two states and two peoples" policy in Palestine and "review" the PLO Charter, ANSA reported.

An executive committee spokesman announced the next PNC meeting will be held 5-7 October in Algiers, Tunis radio indicated.

Egypt-Jordan

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Jordan's King Husayn held a series of official and private meetings in Cairo and Alexandria to discuss the "strong and growing relations" between the two countries and other regional issues, Amman radio reported. King Husayn termed relations "very solid" and cited "positive and encouraging Arab developments" in the region, MENA stated. Mubarak called the visit "very important" and said they had "exchanged views on how to help the PLO" in the occupied territories, MENA added.

In a series of related talks, the Jordanian prime minister met with his Egyptian counterpart to discuss using Arab culture to form a "cohesive Arab region" but he denied reports that Jordan has established an Arab "economic unity" plan, Amman radio stressed.

Gulf Affairs

The GCC foreign ministers met in Riyadh to discuss regional issues including the Gulf war, the Palestinian uprising, and the situation in Lebanon, SPA indicated.

North African Affairs

Western Sahara—A Polisario spokesman termed UN calls for a 15 September cease-fire date a "hurried prediction," Algiers radio disclosed. Bachir Mustapha Sayed reiterated the Polisario's demands for Moroccan troop withdrawal and direct negotiations, the radio added.

Libya-Tunisia—The two countries' leaders inaugurated the "7 November" oilfield, the "largest in the Mediterranean," Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio declared. Col al-Qadhdhafi said a 3,000-sq-km area was delineated for "joint exploitation" and Libya will use its "huge capabilities" to benefit the "Arab nation and Africa," the radio added.

Algeria—The Syrian and Libyan foreign ministers arrived for a "coordination meeting" before the Nonaligned Movement meeting and UN General Assembly, Algiers radio reported.

Morocco—King Hassan is suffering from "disorders of his digestive system" and has been ordered by doctors to "take more rest," according to a Royal Palace Communique broadcast by Rabat radio.

Sudan—Eight thousand residents of the southern town of Awail, cut off from the rest of the country by floods, have "died of hunger," according to a newspaper report cited by AFP.

Pakistan

The Federal Cabinet approved the repeal of the 1963 press ordinance and a government spokesman said a new press law is "on the anvil," Islamabad radio announced. The new ordinance has no "punitive provision" and has "all the merits of a democratic law," the spokesman maintained. He said the Cabinet made the decision to repeal the old ordinance "in the spirit" of late President Ziaul Haq's "article of faith" on freedom of the press and he hoped the new law will usher in a "new era of press freedom" in Pakistan.

The Defense Minister denied reports that officers have been arrested in connection with the Ziaul Haq plane crash, the radio stated. He said the government has not yet received a final report on the crash but speculated that it might contain "several aspects" that are not "in the national interest to disclose."

On relations with Afghanistan, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said Pakistan has taken "strong notice" of Afghan air space violations and will continue to take "defensive measures" against them, Islamabad radio reported. Eight Afghan planes bombed Pakistani border villages 5 September, killing one person and injuring eight others, the radio noted.

Earlier, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the government rejected a call from the Afghan Foreign Minister for the signatories of the Geneva Accords to meet to discuss their implementation and said the proposal was "designed to obtain international recognition" for the Kabul government, the radio revealed.

Afghanistan

President Najibullah told members of the country's "11-12 political parties" in an address carried by Kabul radio that they must take "immediate and extensive steps" toward negotiating with opposition groups. He announced a three-step plan to implement the national reconciliation policy that calls for a cease-fire, the implementation of a "special program" to establish "contacts" with opposition leaders, and other "national unity" measures.

Najibullah urged the parties to cooperate with the government and among themselves. He said the government would "welcome" the creation of "special military detachments" and "administrative units" by the parties to "control" some areas but warned that it "will not permit" any "nationalist propaganda" or "chauvinism." Turning to foreign policy, Najibullah called cooperation with the USSR a "necessary condition" for the country's nonalignment and independence.

Foreign Minister 'Abdul Wakil met in New Delhi with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to discuss "matters of mutual interest," Delhi television reported. Wakil gave Gandhi a message from Najibullah, Kabul radio noted. The talks centered on developments in implementing the Geneva accords, regional and international issues, and bilateral relations, the radio added.

The mujahidin have captured two towns "along the Soviet border" in Konduz Province and taken an Afghan Army post in Jowzjan, Islamabad radio announced. Rebel leaders have called on the United States to deliver weapons to them "directly," AFP reported. They said "any change" in the arms delivery system "would be welcomed" and added they would "shortly" be able to assure suppliers of a "sure place" to safely deliver the weapons, AFP added.

Palestinian Affairs

Palestinian Leaders, Al-Qadhdhafi Meet in Tripoli

JN0409191088 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] An Al-Quds radio correspondent covering meetings of Palestinian leaders in Tripoli, Libya reports that at dawn Saturday, the interlocutors concluded their meetings with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in attendance. The Al-Quds radio correspondent adds: The closing meeting was preceded by a series of two-and three-way sessions over the past few days. The closing meeting comprised in addition to Col al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, the following:

Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-General Command; Dr George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP; 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the Al-Sa'iqah organization; Col Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], secretary general of the provisional leadership of Fatah; Dr Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Popular Struggle Front; 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee member; Sulayman al-Najjab, PLO Executive committee member; and Tal'at Ya'qub, secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front; as well as a representative of Fatah-Revolutionary Council and a number of Libyan officials.

The Al-Quds radio correspondent adds: The meeting began at 1900 on Friday and lasted until 0400 Saturday. The lengthy meeting was characterized by frankness and a sense of responsibility, especially given the decisive stage through which the Palestinian cause is passing. The Al-Quds radio correspondent says the secretaries general and brothers attending the meeting stressed the Palestinian constants, emphasizing adherance to the following points:

Abidance by the Palestine National Charter; no recognition of the Zionist enemy; no direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy; the necessity to sever relations with the Camp David regime under Husni Mubarak.

The interlocutors extensively discussed the proposed interim Palestinian government or government-in-exile and proposals being floated. They see that an interim government at this critical stage may be a precursor to concessions to the Zionist-American alliance. The conferees discussed reports from the occupied land and developments in the Palestinian [West] Bank and the Gaza Strip in southern Palestine. They were unanimous on the need to give all kinds of support for the uprising so it may persist until the final stage, which it should reach as it intensifies.

The Al-Quds radio correspondent concludes his report from Tripoli by saying: Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi promised to pursue the dialogue in the interest of implementing the points on which agreement has been reached so they form the headings under which political action in the Palestinian arena operates.

Fatah Group Rejects Meeting With 'Arafat

NC0309190588 Paris AFP in English 1853 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Sep 3 (AFP)—A Syrian-backed group, whose fighters clashed Friday with rival Palestinians in a Beirut refugee camp, has refused to meet in the Libyan capital with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, a spokesman for the group said here Saturday. 'Abd al-Hadi Nashshash said Fatah Provisional Command (FPC) officials in Tripoli, where Palestinian leaders travelled this week for the anniversary of Libya's revolution, "refused categorically" to meet with the Palestine Liberation Organisation chief.

The FPC of Abu Musa was making arrangements for holding a "popular Palestinian congress to bring the PLO back into the national line," the spokesman said.

Mr. Nashshash condemned what he termed "the efforts of the 'Arafat gang to modify the Palestinian National Charter."

Senior PLO official Salah Khalaf, in an interview with the London-based MIDDLE EAST MIRROR, has said the organisation was planning certain changes to the Charter before proclaiming an independent Palestinian state.

The FPC spokesman added that King Husayn of Jordan, Egypt's President Husni Mubarak and Mr. 'Arafat were expected to hold a meeting in the next two weeks "to coordinate moves."

The Libyan news agency JANA, monitored in Nicosia, reported Saturday that Libya's leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi succeeded in bringing together "leaders of different Palestinian organisations" for a meeting. But it did not elaborate.

In Beirut, the FPC clashed Friday in the Burj al-Barajinah camp with members of George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which forms part of the PLO, wounding at least one person, police said.

Mr. 'Arafat, Mr. Habash and Abu Musa have participated in the week's 19th anniversary ceremonies in the Libyan capital.

PFLP's Habash Rejects Government-in-Exile

JN0309190288 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] In Tripoli, in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash has rejected the announcement of a provisional Palestinian government or a government-in-exile, saying: We do not agree on the issue of the provisional government, because we fear that behind such a proposal might be the offering of concessions or so-called conditions set by the U.S. Administration.

Concluding his statement, Dr George Habash said: What we are concerned about is the uprising, which is still at its beginning and has not yet reached its peak. However, the issue of a provisional government or government-in-exile is irrelevant at present.

'Uprising' Leadership on 'Historic' PLO Decision

JN0509192688 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1740 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] In a political communique issued the day before yesterday, the Unified National Leadership of the Uprising praised the historic decision the PLO Executive Committee adopted in its meeting on 21 August 1988 which was signed and announced by the leader of the revolution and the people, brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. This decision maintains our brothers, the employees in the occupied homeland, in their posts and fully disburses their salaries following the Jordanian measure to sever legal and administrative links with the occupied Palestinian bank. The communique says that this historic decision is one of the most important achievements of the uprising, given that it is viewed as being an abortion of the Jordanian option and of the tutelage that our people and revolution reject.

The communique emphasizes that our revolution and the PLO, the leader of our people's struggle, incessantly demonstrate their ability to shoulder their historic responsibilities.

The Unified National Leadership of the Uprising adds in its political communique that rumors and reports disseminated on the existence of disputes and differences within the PLO and its national factions are baseless and that these rumors only serve the PLO's enemies. The communique adds that the deliberations that are underway within the PLO and in its official institutions are responsible discussions in this fateful stage which our leaders are holding to adopt the most suitable means for entrenching, supporting, and developing the uprising until certain victory is attained.

The Unified National Leadership addresses greetings to the Iraqi brothers and His Excellency President Saddam Husayn for the great victories the Iraqi Army scored in defense of the Arab nation at the eastern flank of the Arab world and for the cease-fire decision in implementation of UN Resolution 598, which will have a positive impact on the march of our people and their glorious revolution.

The Unified National Leadership of the Uprising praises fraternal Libya's role and its leader's, Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, pan-Arab stands in support of the uprising. It calls on all other Arab parties to fulfill their obligations supporting the uprising and to implement the resolutions adopted by the Algiers uprising summit.

The Unified Leadership calls on Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to work for urging the Arab countries to implement the summit resolutions, given that he is the summit chairman.

The Unified National Leadership of the Uprising greets the sincere Arab efforts, represented in the nationalist parties and our Arab masses in all walks of life, and for their moral, financial, and political support. It calls on them to pursue their role and support and to hold rallies everywhere in support of our people's blessed uprising and their legitimate national rights.

PNC Session To Convene in Algiers 5-7 Oct

JN0309112588 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Member 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad said that the emergency PNC session will be held in Algiers 5-7 October. In a statement to the UAE newspaper AL-BAYAN, Ahmad said the date and venue of the meeting were fixed following consultations among Palestinian officials in Tunis last week.

PLO's Kamal on Direct Negotiations With Israel

NC0209105688 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Sep (MENA)—PLO representative in Cairo Sa'id Kamal has commended the stands of Egyptian trade unions and political forces. He maintained that these forces give top priority to the Palestinian cause and do not interfere in Palestinian internal affairs. The PLO representative described the Egyptian president as an honest man who does not resort to deception or evasion.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' published today, the Palestinian official said that Jordan and the PLO wish to improve their relations. He added that this would be achieved through direct dialogue between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, who is endeavoring to attain this objective. He noted in this regard that Egypt and Iraq are playing an important role in preserving amity between the two parties.

The Palestinian official reiterated the PLO's readiness to sit face to face with Israel in an international conference to achieve a just settlement, since the PLO is the party which represents the Palestinians directly concerned with the struggle. Kamal called for unity and vigilance and described the next 6 months as decisive.

'Abbas: Jewish Member of Government Considered

NC0309065388 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0612 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Sep (MENA)—Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin), member of the PLO Executive Committee, has said the PLO would not mind including a Jewish figure from the "Neturei Karta" group, whose name

means "The Guardians of The Wall," in the formation of the Palestinian provisional government. He underlined that the idea of including a minister from this group in the provisional government is widely welcomed among Palestinians. Abu Mazin said that that there are ongoing contacts with this Jewish group, which is known for its hostility toward the world Zionist movement. His remarks appeared in today's issue of the Abu Dhabi-based newspaper AL-ITTIHAD.

'Abbas will soon be starting a tour of Eastern European capitals, beginning with Prague, to hold talks with East Bloc leaders on the PLO's plans to form a provisional government.

Mahmud 'Abbas Discusses Provisional Government

JN0209115188 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 31 Aug 88 pp 1, 21

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In an exclusive statement to AL-ITTIHAD, PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas, also known as Abu Mazin, who is currently on a visit to Morocco has stated that the topic of the Palestinian provisional government is the focus of the talks the PLO is carrying out on Arab and international levels.

'Abbas explained that all the Arab countries, with the exception of Syria, have informed the PLO that they will agree to any decision the PLO may adopt. He added: However, on the European level no reaction has been registered as yet. He said that the provisional government's program will stem from the PLO's program, and that the formation of this government will be in accordance with international law, and the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the UN Security Council, including the partitioning resolution.

'Abbas said that the proclamation of such a government does not terminate the PLO's role and that the efforts underway seek to proclaim national independence. He denied that the legal committee, formed for this purpose, comprises figures from the occupied territories. He said that this committee comprises Arab and Palestinian notables who are carefully studying the requirements of the forthcoming stage from all their aspects. He affirmed that the PLO is discussing the names of the figures who will form the provisional government but that agreement should first be reached on the principle of the government after which its configuration will be discussed.

Mahmud 'Abbas stressed that Jordan will not give up its political role regarding the settlement of the Middle East crisis, and that Jordan as well as Syria, Egypt, and Lebanon will remain partners in the international conference. 'Abbas said that the idea of a joint delegation has been discarded, that coordination with Jordan on the international conference continues to take place, and that there are no reasons which prevent Yasir 'Arafat from visiting Amman.

On the other hand, he affirmed that the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee will meet in Amman next month and will be chaired by him for the Palestinian side and on the Jordanian side by Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

Regarding his talks in Egypt, Mahmud 'Abbas said the PLO asked Egypt to study some steps the PLO intends to take, and that Egypt's efforts to arrange for a Palestinian-U.S. meeting will continue even though they have failed in the past. He described Abu Sharif's document as a political article which does not represent the PLO's stand and which the United States did not officially adopt. On the Al-Husayni document, he said it is an attempt from the occupied territories to reach political independence and that this document was not discussed with the PLO. [passage omitted]

Algeria

French Foreign Minister Dumas Begins Visit

LD0309213088 Paris International Service in French 1800 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] The French foreign minister began a working visit in Algiers today. The boosting of economic and cultural cooperation between France and Algeria will be at the center of talks with his Algerian counterpart, Taleb Ibrahimi. On the economic side, it is, of course, a matter of disagreement on natural gas. On the cultural side the future of the French Lycee Rene Descartes will be discussed. Thierry de Beauce, the secretary of state responsible for international cultural relations, is with Roland Dumas in Algiers.

Meets Press, Departs

LD0509005588 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] The French foreign minister left Algiers this evening at the head of a large delegation after a working visit that lasted less that 48 hours. Mr Roland Dumas gave a press conference before boarding his plane at Houri Boumedienne Airport. Answering one of the questions posed by Malika Bou Souf for Channel Three, The French foreign minister took stock of his visit to Algiers and gave details on the bilaterial issues tackled with Algerian officials.

[Begin Dumas recording] As you can see, our talks have ended. At this time we—Mr de Beauce, the French delegation, and myself—are about to return to Paris. I would like to address my warm thanks, first to President Chadli, who received us in audience this morning, then to Mr Prime Minister, and to my friend and colleague Foreign Minister Taleb Ibrahimi, who received us at length.

These 2 days have been devoted to talks I would describe as constructive and fruitful. We dealt with international Problems. During the afternoon, I also had discussions with President Chadli. We examined in turn the problems of the Magreb, the Western Sahara, the Middle East, and the Palestinians. All of these are subjects on which France and Algeria are taking notes and exchanging analyses and views. I must say that on many of the subjects discussed our analyses were closely aligned.

Of course, a great part of our talks was devoted to bilaterial problems, or I would rather say to the relations that exist, the rich relations between our two countries. This visit by the French minister of state, the foreign minister, accompanied by the secretary of state responsible for cultural relations, was aimed at rekindling political discussion between our two countries. I can say that I believe we have succeeded in this.

We placed ourselves in the context of the years to come, obviously while taking into account the problems of today in their various aspects. Our concern—clearly expressed this morning by President Chadli, by the foreign minister—our mutual concern was to insure that we can revitalize commerical and financial exchanges between our two counties. This means the conclusion of negotiations on very specific files, such as the gas file, and problems with regard to teaching. I must say, however, that we tackled them in a spirit of mutual understanding, and above all, within the framework sketched out for our two countries.

We have agreed that the discussions underway on the very specific subjects to which I referred a moment ago should continue in accordance with an agenda on which we have settled. I believe that very shortly the industry minister will meet his Algerian counterpart, and that the minister for the economy and finance will do likewise. The Algerian foreign minister and I have fixed a deadline, which could be toward the end of October, and we have decided to stay on top of these negotiations. [end recording] Mr Roland Dumas, questioned by Malika Bou Souf for Channel Three. Today, Sunday, the French foreign minister was received during the late morning by President Chadli Bendjedid. Before this meeting, The French minister had a one-on-one meeting with his Algerian counterpart, Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, a meeting that then was extended to include members of the two delegations. Before a second session of meetings this afternoon, the French foreign minister was received by Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi.

Syrian, Libyan Foreign Ministers Arrive

LD0509202888 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Sep 88

Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, arrived in Algiers this evening. Correspondent Ibrahim Diwaj reports:

[Diwaj] Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' arrived in Houari Boumediene international airport on an official visit to Algeria. He was welcomed at the airport by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Political Bureau Member and foreign minister.

At the VIP lounge Faruq al-Shar' made a statement in which he defined the purpose behind this visit, which he said is to coordinate the positions of the three fraternal countries prior to the meeting of the nonaligned foreign ministers in Nicosia and the UN General Assembly session.

Some time later Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, the secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, arrived from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He was welcomed at the airport by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim, Political Bureau member and foreign minister.

At the VIP lounge he also made a statement saying he was happy to visit Algeria at the invitation of Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi for this coordination meeting between the fraternal countries.

The Algerian, Syrian, and Libyan talks will begin this evening at the Charter Gardens house.

Egypt

Further Reportage on Mubarak, Husayn Talks

'Private Meeting' Held

NC0209143388 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan held a 2-hour private meeting this afternoon, discussing the current situation in the region and developments in Arab issues.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has stated that the talks dealt with developments in the Palestinian issue and contacts and consultations in this context. They also discussed progress in the peace talks between Iraq and Iran, as well as bilateral relations in various fields. The two leaders resumed their talks over a luncheon hosted by President Mubarak for the Jordanian king and his delegation.

Mideast Issues Discussed

JN0209165488 Amman Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] His majesty the king and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak held another round of bilateral talks in Cairo this afternoon, during which they discussed the current situation in the region and developments in Arab issues. The Egyptian minister of information said in a statement that their talks covered bilateral relations, developments in the Palestinian issue, and current contacts and consultations in this regard. He added that the two leaders' discussions also dealt with peace negotiations between Iraq and Iran.

'Strong' Ties Noted

NC0309144788 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Alexandria, 3 Sep (MENA)—Jordan's King Husayn has praised Egyptian-Jordanian relations, describing them as strong and positive. He said that his relationship with President Husni Mubarak is characterized by friendship and sincere brotherhood.

During his meeting today with members of Victoria College's administrative board and graduates society, King Husayn affirmed that the people of Jordan feel love and admiration for the Egyptian people, represented in the person of President Mubarak. He noted the official and personal hospitality accorded him in Egypt while he was attending celebrations marking the 85th anniversary of the establishment of Victoria College, of which he is a graduate.

Amman on Talks

JN0309153488 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Alexandria—His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak resumed their meetings at the Burj al-'Arab resthouse in Alexandria this afternoon. Talks dealt with the general Arab situation, developments in the region, and ways to enhance Arab solidarity and coordinate stands to serve pan- Arab causes in the international arena as well as a number of current international issues. Talks also dealt with the strong and growing relations between Jordan and Egypt and ways to promote them.

Al-Rifa'i, Sidqi Confer

JN0309173288 Amman Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi conferred in Alexandria today on pan-Arab issues and bilateral relations. The talks were held during a luncheon given by Dr Sidqi in honor of Rifa'i and the accompanying delegation at the Ra's A'bdin Palace.

The Armed Forces commander in chief, the chief chamberlain, and high-ranking Egyptian officials attended.

PLO Discussed

JN0409113888 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1000 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Sep (WAKH)—Informed political sources in Cairo have said that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan agreed during their Alexandria meeting on the principles of joint action during the coming phase.

The sources told Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD today that King Husayn affirmed to President Mubarak his readiness to coordinate with the PLO on the peace ideas proposed. The sources added that President Mubarak proposed the formation of bilateral committees to resolve outstanding problems between Jordan and the PLO. He also called for holding intensive, high-level talks during the coming period with the aim of reaching an agreement on the principles of peace, provided that the Jordanian monarch and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat hold periodic meetings to surmount the problems which might be encountered by the committees and also to agree on continuing the peace efforts.

The sources pointed out that while President Mubarak presented the Egyptian concept of the steps to be entailed in the Jordanian-Palestinian coordination, the

Jordanian monarch affirmed to him his agreement with Egypt regarding initiating international moves to convince the European states, the United States, and the Soviet Union of the need to start peace procedures during the coming period. Furthermore, the Jordanian monarch asserted that his country appreciates the PLO's historic and pan-Arab role and that Jordan is ready to coordinate with it on the peace ideas proposed and presumed.

Mubarak, Husayn Comment

NC0409113388 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Alexandria, 4 Sep (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has described the visit by His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan to Egypt as very important. He said: We constantly meet with His Majesty King Husayn because Egypt and Jordan are basic factors in key Middle East issues.

President Mubarak stated: We constantly exchange views with King Husayn, especially on what will happen in the next stage now that the PLO has assumed responsibility for Palestinian affairs. We exchange views on how to help the PLO and how it should move in order that it may arrive at a solution to the Palestinian issue. This is because the issue is of prime concern to all of us, just as it concerns the Palestinians who are the holders of this cause.

In remarks to journalists at Al-Nuzhah Airport in Alexandria today, President Mubarak expressed hope that peace will prevail. He indicated that the situation in the Gulf is reassuring. He said: We hope that the talks between the Iraqi and Iranian sides will have a good result so that peace may reign in the Gulf region. The Gulf region is important to us, to His Majesty King Husayn, and to all the states of the region.

Expressing happiness at the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, President Mubarak said: Our happiness will be much greater when a final peace agreement takes place between the two countries and when life returns to normal in that region, because this war threatens all of us, just as it threatens the whole region.

President Mubarak said: The dimensions of the Palestinian cause are known. The Palestinians are happy now that their issue is in their own hands. We support them until they find a solution for the Palestinian issue.

Answering a question on the remarks made in the United States by Avraham Tamir, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, about the need for Israel to deal with the PLO, President Mubarak said: We are pragmatists. Tamir says something while the Likud block says something else. After the PLO makes a decision on something, and Israel also, we will be able to define the dimensions of the situation.

Asked what was new in the talks he held with President Mubarak regarding the Middle East problem and the Gulf, King Husayn expressed support for all that his brother President Mubarak had said in this connection.

He said: We feel that we have recently witnessed very positive and encouraging developments. He cited as an example the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran.

King Husayn added: We hope that the cease-fire between the two sides will lead to a just and permanent peace in the region.

The king also stressed the need to focus attention on the Palestinian issue, which is now in the hands of its owners. He said: We are waiting for them to crystallize their stand so that we can offer support to them.

Husayn Departs 4 Sep

NC0409101388 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0955 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA)—King Husayn of Jordan, Queen Nur, and the members of their delegation left Cairo this afternoon after a 4-day official visit to Egypt during which the king held talks with President Husni Mubarak on topics of mutual interest.

King Husayn and Queen Nur were seen off at Cairo airport by President and Mrs Mubarak. [passage omitted]

Amman on Departure

JN0409115388 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Cairo—His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur left Cairo for London at noon today following a 4-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. During the visit, his majesty held talks with His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak dealing with the general Arab situation and relations between the two fraternal countries.

His Majesty King and Her Majesty Queen Nur were accorded an official sendoff at Cairo International Airport led by His Excellency President Mubarak and his wife. Also seeing off their majesties were the Consultative Council's speaker, the prime minister, the prime minister's deputies, a number of ministers, the Cairo governor, the commanders of the Egyptian Armed Forces main corps, the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Cairo, the embassy staff, and the head and members of the official mission of honor accompanying His Majesty King Husayn on his visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The musical band played the Royal Jordanian and Egyptian national anthems, the two Arab leaders inspected a group of the honor guard. Also departing

with His Majesty King Husayn were Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister; and Staff Marshal Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Israeli Effort To 'Obstruct' Missiles Protested

JN0509104188 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0950 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Sep (WAKH)—Egyptian political sources have affirmed Egypt's absolute right—within the framework of its national sovereignty—to diversify its armament sources and not to submit to pressure from American and Israeli intelligence to prevent Egypt, Iraq, and Argentina from producing a surface-to-surface missile. In a statement to the Abu Dhabi-based AL-ITTIHAD today, the Egyptian sources said Egypt protested to Tel Aviv because of the Israeli attempts to obstruct the Egyptian armament projects and because of Tel Aviv's employment of its special relations with Washington in this regard. The Israeli Mosad attempted to fabricate the story of the so-called smuggling of U.S. military technology to Egypt to draw the United States into Israeli plans to obstruct projects for modernizing Egyptian weapons and helping Arab countries to this effect.

The Egyptian sources added that Israel is trying to convince Washington to bargain with Egypt over the closure of the technology smuggling file in exchange for an Egyptian pledge to halt producing and developing surface-to-surface missile projects. This took place after Egypt's refusal to extradite an officer involved in this case so that he could testify in the United States.

In another development, Egyptian security sources denied a report in an Italian newspaper that the Israeli Mosad detonated a booby-trapped car in a Cairo street as a warning to Egypt not to continue with the project for producing surface-to-surface missiles. The Egyptian security sources said Egypt has not turned nor will it turn into a country that is open to the activities of the Mosad or others; it will also not turn into an easy morsel in the hands of world intelligence organs.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Address Marks Anniversaries

LD0109223088 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Speech by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Libyan workers and the 19th anniversary of the Libyan revolution at a meeting attended by Libyan and foreign delegations in Green Square, Tripoli—live]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers: We stand here today, the 4th day of marking the 19th anniversary of the revolution. The marking of this anniversary and the hailing of it began with the 11th meeting of the international revolutionary committees movement. We stressed that the revolutionary committees movement has become an international movement. The opening of the 11th meeting of the revolutionary committees movement and the beginning of marking the 19th anniversary of the revolution were attended by members of the revolutionary committees movement from all over the world. This anniversary is being marked with us by symbolic units of the international revolutionary green guards, also from all over the world.

We said that analyses drawn from reality have shown that the only international revolutionary movement which assumes the task of urging the masses to seize power everywhere and establish the jamahiri system in accordance with the people's theory which rises over the rubble of the theory of government, is the international revolutionary committees movement. This movement differs from all the revolutionary movement in the history of mankind in that every revolutionary movement in the world had the objective of attaining power and exercising it on behalf of the masses—sometimes to their benefit and more often to their detriment.

As for the revolutionary committees movement, it is the contemporary international revolutionary movement which was the product of people's revolution and the initial foundation of the age of the masses. It is a movement whose objective is not to attain power but to enable the masses to attain power. There the movement of the revolutionary committees is responsible for changing the world to a system of the masses, by inciting the masses everywhere to seize power, resources, and weapons and to set up congresses and committees everywhere, and also to ensure the triumph of the people's theory of the masses over the ruins of the theory of government—the theory of tyranny and exploitation. The 19th anniversary of the revolution was commemorated after the 11th gathering of the international revolutionary committees movement by the huge women's rally in the People's Hall.

During this rally, new revolutionary measures were proposed, and these are to be considered a qualitative leap and a serious historic change in the life of the society—a bell which awakens the female force everywhere, to enable women to share power, politics, administration and defense with men and also the management of society's affairs.

For the first time in the world, women will have their own courts, their public prosecutor's offices, and their security centers. Women will also march on the secretariats of the people's congresses and the people's committees everywhere in the Jamahiriyah, and the current courts and public prosecutor's offices, based only on men, will be shared by men and women. This is not aimed at discriminating between men and women; instead, this is a revolutionary action aimed at eliminating the discrimination which exists and which says that there are women on one side and men on the other.

In the society of the masses, there are human beings and citizens who have the authority, resources and weapons. The society of the masses is based on the masses, both males and females. These moves will bring about serious and profound social changes which will have far-reaching repercussions and reactions throughout the world, and they will be the start of a worldwide women's revolution led by women in the Jamahiriyah.

The celebrations marking the 19th anniversary of the revolution this time, as before and as it should be, are not done with words, banners, and slogans. They are taking place with new practical revolutionary theories that change the whole structure of society and which contribute to the opening up of the road before a world in crisis, a world living in a political, economic, and social crisis.

Measures were taken in Libyan territory at the 19th anniversary of the revolution, at the level of the revolutionary committees movement, at the level of women, and at the level of the traditional army and police. Now, practical steps will be taken that will cause fundamental changes in society, thus confirming the appearance of a new system in the world, the jamahiri system based on people's congresses and people's committees, in accordance with a people's theory whose guide is the Green Book.

Yesterday, on the third day of the revolution's commemoration, there was a military gathering of students from military academies and colleges. The abolition of the traditional army and the police was announced at that gathering. The people's congresses everywhere were urged to take the initiative in setting up local people's security so that there will be no vacuum, so that the local people's security may replace the police. The traditional army was transferred to the Jamahiri Guard, and it was announced that the armed people were set up for short-term national service, in the defense regions that will be commanded by people's defense committees and not by traditional military men.

Today our celebrations commemorating the 19th anniversary of the revolution are crowned with this great gathering of worker-producers. Today, the 19th anniversary of the revolution coincides with the silver jubilee of the workers, for the first time in history anywhere on the planet, passing from the state of wage-earners to that of partners. Given the importance of this change to the working class in the world, and to toilers and wage-earners everywhere, delegations have come from the previously mentioned international trade unions. Workers delegations from all parts of the world have come here to commemorate with us the silver jubilee of the freeing of the working class in a country of the international community, Libya, and their passing from the state of wage-earners to that of partners. We greet the international trade unions here with us today.

We salute the workers delegations from various of the world's countries and continents who are sitting alongside us on this platform now. Of course, in addition to this, we have with us those besides the workers delegations—brothers, our brothers, our blood brothers and brothers of the revolutions in the Arab homeland, Africa; other friendly states; official delegations who are attending. They all have our esteem and greeting and wishes for a return of this day which we celebrate; namely, the silver jubilee of the liberation of the workers in Libya. On Al-Fatih day in 1978, hundreds of thousands of workers marched on scores and hundreds of factories and places of production. In them they formed popular committees to run them, workers committees. They seized their share of production. From that day onward they should have been partners, not wage-earners.

For this reason, 1 May, which is celebrated by workers all over the world, has become meaningless to us. The real day regarded as the beginning of the workers liberation is Al- Fatih 1978. Consequently, 1 May has lost its meaning, particularly now that 1 May has become a day of charlatanry against the working class in the world; it has become a day of falsifying the will of workers everywhere. By taking this step and as a result of the rise of the partner system, moving up to the union of partners, the demands of the working class in the world should therefore not be for higher wages but for their share in production.

Until today, workers were being deceived. Their highest demand is an increase in wages. Brother workers in all parts of the world, federations and unions who are present here today, we say to you that the basic solution does not lie in demanding higher wages. The basic solution is to abolish wages. It is better, and it should be the final act. The workers should become partners in the factories and places of production where they work. The awakening of the working class should reach the extent of its grasping the nature of its production relationship with the other elements of the production process.

If the workers abandon the factories, then the biggest factories and the biggest companies in the world would cease production and become bankrupt. Now the initiative should be in the hands of the workers because they are the ones who produce everything that the world consumes. However, the profit from this production goes into employers' pockets. It would be stupid and ignorant for the workers of the world to ask for their wages to be increased; they should demand their share of production. Workers in the Jamahiriyah should agitate laborers everywhere to change their demands for wage increases into production sharing. Factories should be administred by popular committees of workers. In this way, brother workers from all over the world, the predicaments which face production would be resolved, as would the obdurate problems which govern the factors of production.

First, the problem of incentive would be completely resolved; the worker would automatically become amenable to work and to multiplying his efforts because he would become a partner, a partner in production. Workers who are partners in production do not go on strike. Those who strike, those who withhold their efforts, do so in return for wages—but the wages are only a part of workers' rights. The worker is entitled to demand the remainder of his hours of work which were undertaken with his own efforts and sweat, which the employer stole from him.

The revolution can only be accomplished when the workers control their own share of production. The capitalists and exploiters would not have been rich but for their theft of hours of workers' efforts. Marxism responded to this by taking private property and giving it to the government to manage on behalf of the people. This is another taboo. It was only a sedative for a certain period of time. But now, even this has begun to face opposition and crisis.

Workers should not be transferred from being wage-earners from the private sector to the public sector. They should not be slaves either to the state or to the private employer. There should not be any employer, either governmental or private. Workers should be liberated from private and public employers. The solution is not to transfer workers from being wage-earners employed by private individuals to being wage-earners employed by the government.

Is a worker sentenced to being a slave for ever, either to an exploitative feudalist or to a government? No. There is no justification for this permanent enslavement. Workers are called upon to revolt, and they have begun to revolt, in order to control factories and to manage them via popular committees of workers and to take over their share of production. They should be partners, not wage-earners. The slogan which is now raised is partners, partners, not wage- earners.

Brothers, we must not present just words and slogans, whether to ourselves or to the world. We are serious in changing the world by proposing theories backed by practical implementation. We are serious when we said that we wanted to establish peace, that peace must be based in the first place on the possibility of war's not breaking out, and not on nuclear terror.

The criminals are those who based peace on nuclear terror after World War II. This is terror and not peace. Mankind still lives in terror; it is not at peace. Peace is created by abolishing weapons, by the emergence of armed peoples who just defend themselves, who have no wish whatsoever to attack other peoples. Essentially, there is no enmity between one citizen and another citizen in the world, between one people and another people in the world.

For us to prove that we want peace, the traditional army has been abolished—an army to which orders are issued and which crosses borders. The armed people have been set up, which cannot be defeated on the one hand, and which, on the other hand, do not invade. Invaders are tyrants, the rulers, the leaders, the presidents. As for an ordinary citizen, he does not invade another ordinary citizen outside his borders.

When we speak about the building of the jamahiri society, freedom and equality, we do not simply stay prisoners of these words. We have already proposed serious theories on equality: The abolition of bosses, the abolition of contractors, the abolition of masters, the abolition of rulers. Libyans have become equal in the people's congresses and the people's committees, democratically and politically, because they have become equal in the street. There can be no citizen living in a house rented from another citizen, otherwise the owner of the house would be a master for the slave that rents the house from him. Nor must there be a citizen who is a wage-earner for another citizen, otherwise, the wage-earner would be a slave for the person hiring him. Humanity cannot be hired. We reject the idea that a human can be hired. You may hire a small boat for a sea cruise, you may hire a bike or a room in a tourist village, but where does the legislation originate that allows a man to hire a man? How can a human being be a wage-earner for somebody else? This is abolished. Partners, not wage-earners.

When we say that we are proposing practical solutions, so far we have been presenting more and more theories that strengthen jamahiri society, freedom and the humaneness of man. They expose the falsehoods and lies practiced against the masses everywhere. We say that when we liberate a man from the exploitation of another man, we mean ecnomic exploitation, that is, the previous economic foundations which were based on exploitation must be destroyed and society must be built on new jamahiri bases that ensure equality, eliminate the exploitation of man by man, eliminate bosses, and create a new economic structure that affirms social justice.

In addition to having changed from hired hands to partners, and having a house that is the property of its inhabitant, and land belonging to everyone, for all to exploit it by their own efforts to satisfy their needs without exploiting others, we will now begin to establish collective ownership. Ownership in Libya must not consist of individuals exploiting others, nor must it be ownership by public institutions.

I told you at the revolutionary meeting of the revolutionary committees movement that the previous stage is considered to be the official Jamahiriyah, as the Marxist state in Russia was described as official communism, and this officialdom has continued up till now. We, the official Jamahiriyah, must not continue. I told you that the institutions created by the people's congresses are still considered to be government institutions. I also said

that the revolutionaries will take practical steps to bring the masses face to face with their destiny and reality in order to adopt popular measures that will satisfy their demands and needs. The abolition of the conventional police was announced yesterday: it will be combined with the jamahiri guards. All points, streets, and towns will be without police, and the masses will have to ensure local people's security in an alternative way—the masses are organized in people's congresses and people's committees.

When the classical army is abolished, the masses will have to take up arms because they will feel responsible for their own defense; for they used to rely on an army which has disappeared and has been abolished. Consequently, there will be no reluctance to do national service, to take up arms and train in the use of arms, because the masses will have to take up arms out of fear for their freedom and their lives.

The institutions which the masses considered to be government institutions, although they set them up—we announce their abolition. Their abolition will begin by releasing lists from now on, so that the masses will find themselves facing a vacuum which was formerly filled by this institution; and the masses, organized in people's congresses and people's committees, at the instigation of and guidance by the revolutionary committees, will have to set up popular jamahiri channels to perform these tasks.

All export and import institutions, which import the largest part of peoples' needs, will be abolished. Why? Because these institutions are considered to be official; they have been criticized and they are accountable. This is a fact, and we rule ourselves, being open with ourselves and presenting the world with a new model that is devoid of falseness, trickery, and forgery. They will know that there are people who criticize everything, rule themselves, and speak freely in the open air.

I say that the popular organizations, which have been built by the masses up to this day, are regarded a government organizations. These organizations have been accused of being involved in favoritism and appointments by recommendation and graft; that they are bureaucratic and office-oriented, run by officials who care about nothing except their salaries and who pay no attention to meeting the citizens' needs. This is what exists. Therefore we as revolutionaries should begin by building the jamahiri society with the masses, and we should carry out our revolutionary task, our revolutionary task only; namely, abolishing (?or) withdrawing the (?licenses) of the organizations which do these things, and first they should begin with import and export organizations. If there has been a company or an organization engaged in exporting and concerned with the daily, weekly, monthly, or even the annual needs of the citizens, we should endeavor to (?draw attention to their mistakes). We must not on behalf of the masses take any action. We must not, as revolutionaries, take the initiative and replace these companies. We should let the masses, which are organized in popular congresses, take the initiative.

If people stopped buying clothes—or no one went to the factories to collect them for distribution, or no one imported clothes from abroad, then people will start to think in every town, every municipality, every popular congress, and possibly in every street and probably in every profession and even in every family—they might start to think about how to import their needs or export their goods. They are free. Whos is criticizing or saying: Stop it. No. There is no one.

You and your representatives can export. That is, anyone who has something to export is free to do so. He can export it to Tunisia, to Algeria, Sudan, Chad, Niger, Malta, Egypt. The borders on our side are open. We have opened them between ourselves and all these fraternal states. These are all Arab, Islamic, and brotherly countries. Even if Malta is not Islamic, Malta was originally Arab; the Phoencians were our forefathers. Today passports have been abolished between Libya and Malta. Maltese and Libyan citizens can move to and from each country with only a personal identity card, and no visa is needed. [cheers]

Suppose you have some produce from your farm or your workshop, or from the cooperative of which you are a member, or from the factory which you and the other partners with you have seized and have made your property today and tomorrow. Or you have some production from your animals, or if you have been writing books; any profession, any craft; there are no people who export them. You will be compelled to do so; the congresses will be compelled to create popular machinery that can gather these things in order to export them. Then the machinery would really be jamahiri and popular because it will have been created by the people. They will feel that it is they who created it, and they cannot criticize or blame it for anything. They know that these instruments were created by them and no one else. These instruments can be set up in every project; in every street. These are basic measures, and they require patience, courage, and self-confidence. If export and import will be delayed, it does not matter. The important thing is that the masses create these instruments.

Concerning goods which you import from outside, you have been saying that cars are expensive. Okay. As of now, Libyans will not import cars until you and Algeria—and I don't know which other Arab states will participate with you or other friendly states in building a car factory. The day the factory produces cars that meet our needs, local production will begin. But now, as we import thousands and thousands of cars, the company which imports the cars and our committee—the economic committee you formed for importing cars—you have been regarding it as government and involved in

favoritism and bribery and nepotism and thus an unsuitable instrument. It sold cars at high prices, took 1 or 2 years to deliver cars, brought in cars without spare parts, and mixed up all types of cars. It sold spare parts under the counter for its cronies and friends.

Let us suppose that all these accusations exist—although I am convinced that they do not exist, but let us suppose that they do. We will therefore have to revoke and abolish them. Then you Libyans will have to import your cars and your spare parts unaided, and you will have to know how to sell and distribute them.

If a car costs, let us say 1,000 dinars, and you sell it for 500 dinars here, you are free to do so. You are also free to sell it for 1,000 dinars. But now a car costing 1,00 dinars is sold to you for 3,000 dinars by the company. This is true, and it means that the company is not good. The policy which allows them to sell a car costing 1,000 dinars for 2,000 or 3,000 is an economic policy in the interest of society as a whole. But the ordinary citizen who does not understand this will think it is against him.

Let us also suppose that this policy is not fair, although I am convinced that it is a 100 percent sound economic policy. Why do those who have the money and buy cars on the black market for 12,000 dinars not buy a car for 4,000 now? They know that it is a used car which has been sold from one person to another until it reaches 12,000 or 15,000. As long as you have the money, why should I sell you a car for 1,000? I sell it for 3,000 and who do you think will the take the 2,000? The people's committee of the company? Me? Who do you think will take it?

It will be taken by your bank, your budget, and they will use it to build hospitals and roads for you, and for education and also to buy other cars for you.

Who do you think buys the cars? Well, buy them with your money; save money and buy cars with it. Who will you ask to buy you cars? There is nobody to buy you cars. From now on, the masses will be deliberately involved in authority by the revolutionary movement.

This will apply to everything: the factories which you have now taken possession of and the new collective ownership. It will be for you to work out how to dispose of their production. Nobody will be allowed to come and buy products from you and tell you: I will give you discounts somewhere else. It is for you to sort it out. The peasants who want to sell their produce are free to do so.

The company for the distribution of agricultural products, or whatever it is called, will be revoked, because it is incapable of buying the peasants' produce—when it does buy the produce, it rots and is thrown into the sea. This maintains the price for the peasants while people are desperate for the produce. Why? Because the employees who earn a salary are not interested in production.

What a pity the produce has rotted—I know that this is what every individual says. All these things can be ideal: a company buys all the produce and sells it to the people, but it has not happened.

Let us suppose that all the faults lie with the company for the distribution of agricultural products: this company will then have to be abolished, and the peasants will have to make arrangements. Let them set up private company, cooperatives, committees, or a rotation system. Let them sell their produce on the domestic market or abroad. They are free to do so. You can import and export in complete freedom, and you can leave the country and come back without any permission, without a visa, in complete freedom. You can govern your country as you wish, in complete freedom.

Moreover, there is another extremely important move which changes the economic structure. Libyans should manage their country's production and service establishments on the basis of equality—the system of partners, not wage-earners. Consequently, from now on, if any group wants to form a partnership to build houses—partners without an employer and workers—if tomorrow they want to form a company or to form an establishment, they are free to do so.

If they want to build roads, they are free do to so; even if a group of Libyan technicians says we would undertake to maintain a road from such and such a place to such and such a place—the road between Ghat and Sebha to be taken by a group of Libyans. One hundred Libyans, 300 Libyans, 500 Libyans—they say our task is to maintain this road so that is does not deteriorate quickly. A main road, everyone ruins it; we do not want it to be ruined quickly. We want it to be maintained. Who is going to maintain it? If a company maintains it, you will say this is an official company, as if it were a government company, even though we do not have a government in this country.

Perhaps a company is made up of civil servants and consequently will not take due care of our roads. Good; a group of technicians will come and say: we will maintain the roads, the road from Ghat to Ubari, for instance, or from Ubari to Sebha, for a period of 10 years. Good; this is a group of Libyans who have found an opportunity to work. It has undertaken to maintain the road, and it obtains an income from the road which it distributes among itself. Set up restaurants by the road that belongs to you; set up cafes by the road that belong to you; set up rest places by the road belonging to this group; set up toll gates by the road where people pay tolls as their contribution toward road maintenance of the road—tolls that flow back to you. Take an income from this road and maintain the road.

Indeed, these roads have made Libya number 10 in the world—Libya is the 10th country in the world as far as roads are concerned. The desert has been covered with giant roads. These giant roads in which you have

invested thousands upon thousands of millions of dinars—if you do not maintain them, you will shortly lose them. Their maintenance; who is going to maintain them? If there are Libyans who want to undertake to maintain these roads, that would be permissible work. It does not contain exploitation.

If Libyans want to build roads—some say they want to build a road between Waddan and al-Fuqaha. Fifty Libyans, 100 Libyans, 10, 20, come and say: We want to set up a company or an establishment or a project with which to build this road. They build this road, and they share its revenue among themselves in the way of partners, not wage-earners. Without an employer. I mean the system of partnerships should spread to everything. Partnerships for export, all right; partnerships for import, all right; partnerships for construction, for all sorts of buildings; partnership in agriculture, in manufacturing.

Factories should not belong to a public body, except those factories which Libyans as groups, as administrators, are incapable of running. For instance, a petrochemical complex, an iron and steel complex, a chemical complex. If, at this stage at least, we are incapable of running one of these as a collective property, then it could be managed by the public sector, as a property of all Libyans. But all factories and projects which Libyans could mange through partnerships should be managed, and their ownership should be given to them. As 100 Libyans come, they will own the factory; workers in the factory own the factory.

If there is a big plant, bigger than what those working in it can afford, then any Libyan from any part of the Jamahiriyah can become a partner in such a plant, by his work or by his money, in an equal manner. A person cannot buy 1,000 shares while another buys 100 shares. In this case we would create inequality that leads to inequality of incomes, thus making one person rich and another poor. If there are 100 shares, there should be 100 shareholders.

Henceforth, all property, services, and production are offered to partners. All Libyans should divide themselves among services and production and become the owners and managers of these services and production. We may have to withdraw the companies that manage these facilities which will remain in existence and then have you go and manage them. For example, concerning a beverage manufacturing plant which supplies Tripoli, I say to you: Come and become its owners. If you do not become its owners, we will cancel and abolish the company operating it, and the plant would stay closed. If you want beverages, then go become the owners of the plant and operate it.

If raw materials come from abroad, find your own way, go to markets abroad, and buy raw materials. The organs that emerge as a result of this are precisely the people's organs that I mean. This is people's power. The real people's committee is the one that is set up for dealing with a precise need. It is set up by the masses at local level, and the masses charge it with a task. It will then be a genuine people's committee.

Currently there are people's committes, companies, and establishments that citizens regard as government-controlled, despite the fact that they know that there is no government. The General People's Congress, the highest administrative quarter, is elected by the grassroots, by the people's congresses.

Just as we are withdrawing the police and the army, we are going to withdraw the rest of the institutions so that the people may be faced by a fait accompli. Find your own way, set up your own institutions. Do not expect any more from any quarter. Do not say: Where is such a company? Why has it not done this or this? Or, where is such a secretariat? We are going to begin gradually withdrawing even the secretariats, so that people's committees of your own making may replace them.

This would be done for the second time. In the previous stage, there was the official Jamahiriyah. Let us call it so out of dialectic. And now the people's Jamahiriyah will be set up, which will become a model for the world. We then would want the world to come and see. He who wants to make a study would come, and the world's universities and the world's workers would come to Libya and see the new economic order, the order of partners, not wage-earners. They would see how people's power is set up, with congresses and committees everywhere.

I want to speak to the brother workers in the world and laud the 75th session of the ILO and the report presented by the director general at this session, the 75th session for 1988. The brother international trade unionists are living this subject and understand it. The report was devoted to human rights. He devoted his report to speaking about human rights, social security, unemployment, and so on.

We now declare, in the presence of workers from all over the world, that the first sacred right of man is his effort, the sweat of his brow. Currently this effort and sweat are being stolen and usurped from him.

The United States brags about defending human rights, and we laugh about these trivialities. The United States, the capitalist country bent on exploitation, which starves millions and sucks their blood, stealing the sweat of their brow and their efforts for the benefit of a handful of capitalists, speaks about defending human rights! This country cannot speak at all about humanity, because it is a bitter enemy of mankind, and because it is the first blatant violator of human rights. The sacred right of man is the sweat of his brow, his effort. And his effort is completely stolen in the United States and all the capitalist and exploitation-bent states.

How can one talk about the rights of man if his effort is stolen; your effort, the sweat of your brow stolen. How can one talk about any other right? What other right? The right to publish a newspaper? My effort is stolen from me. I am hungry, unemployed, sitting on the curb. Do I need only to publish a newspaper? The right of expression. Well, if I say: I am wronged, exploited, my effort is stolen, the sweat of my brow is stolen, my blood is being sucked. That is it. They would say: this is human rights; here you are, you have expressed what you want!

Let me expose the big lies in the United States and the corrupt society that has caused the economic crisis that has brought the poor peoples to their knees!

Third World peoples have been affected, destroyed as a result of the exploitative policy pursued by the United States in the world. It is the U.S. dollar that has brought people to their knees; capital speculation [word indistinct] production, currency counterfeiting and sucking the workers' blood—and no one speaks—[The United States] shamelessly believes the world to be a child and stupid, unable to expose it. What is this talk about human rights?

My brothers, the United States is a criminal state, blamed by all of humanity for squandering and scorning human rights. A human being has a sacred right to his effort, your effort. Your effort is stolen from you in the capitalist exploitative system. What are other human rights? The United States says: The right of self-expression. All right, I express myself by saying that they have stolen my effort. To hell with it, that is it - I have expressed it. Now I can walk up and down the pavement. This is human rights. This is mockery.

Thanks to the Egyptian people; I am grateful. [sentence as heard] Brother trade unionists and leaders of international unions who are here with us today on this platform, we must emerge from this silver jubilee and this historic day with a result that will affect the lives of the world's workers. First is to demand partnership in production and not a rise in wages. Workers must turn into partners, not hired hands. Second, I regret very much that the report by the director of the International Labor Bureau, submitted to the 75th session of the ILO's conference in 1988, mentions human rights in a conventional, classical way, and includes imploring and begging governments on behalf of workers.

What we should have—and must stress now—are human rights first to his efforts and second to self-determination. These are the fundamental rights. Therefore, for human rights to be reinstated in the United States and all exploitative capitalist countries, workers have to become partners; the right to their efforts must be reinstated. This is your sacred right, to your effort. However, if these countries continue to steal the workers' efforts, and if what they produce is in return for a wage which equals only one part of their effort and hours of work, then this is a blatant and serious violation of human rights.

Second, a fundamental human right is self-determination. A human being who does not exercise self-determination does not enjoy his right to live. Those who are ruled by a party, by a government ruled by a party which is ruled by a front and in turn ruled by a president, do not enjoy their fundamental right. The second political part is self-determination and the first economic part is a human being's effort; it must belong to him. How can you be ruled by someone else and say that you enjoy your rights? Human rights are, we declare, human efforts and human self-determination .

Unless people's conferences and committees are set up and the masses everywhere determine their own destiny, their rights will be usurped and man will have been deprived of his will. This is a basic right. As for all other things, they are lies, falsification, and cover-up of the historic usurpation.

The right to correspond: He is so poor that he had nothing with which to write a message or to buy a stamp. They say that human rights include the right to correspond—this is a settled matter, let him correspond with the devil—who will prevent him? These matters concern him, and there is no need for you to confirm or talk about it, and you deserve no credit for it. The secrecy of telephone calls—what about those who have no telephone—three-quarters of the world has no telephone, because their efforts are being usurped.

Look, by God, they say that human rights are the secrecy of telephone calls, the right to correspond, the right of assembly, expression, and to strike. This means if he is wronged, he goes on strike. Well, this means that we wrong him, but he has the right to strike against injustice. He can strike as long as he wishes, and when he feels hungry, he can either return to work or die.

In Britain the miners went on strike, demanding wage increases. They should have taken control of the mines and should take their share of production. They were dismissed from their jobs, and their children died of hunger. And when they came to bury them, the municipality refused to bury them. It told them: You have no money in order to buy a burial plot, because burial in Britain costs money. If you want a grave, you pay for it. The children of workers who were sacked and had no money died from hunger, but the workers were not given land to bury them in. The Union of Libyan Producers contacted this union and gave assistance in order to bury their children. We paid for their graves in English cemeteries. In other words, the Libyan workers contributed to their cost.

Imagine! See the violation of human rights! See the barbarism and decadence! And we find it strange that they attack us with their planes while we are asleep, killing our children. They are barbarians! They are very backward! They only knew colonialism. They knew how to conduct World War I and World War II, the Crusades,

how to starve the world and spread disease and germs in it. They make the chemicals which kill people and export to us their germs and insects.

They know nothing else, because they have not yet reached the level of civilization. They are backward. This is social backwardness as a result of a cold environment. This is what their scientists say. Not that they are not human beings, no, they have not attained the stage which we have reached. We are proud that we are civilized and that we paid the cost to bury the sons of British workers, because their country prevented their burial.

In France, 40 families died in their homes, because they could not pay their gas bills. The gas company cut off their supplies. So they died, and it was announced that they died of cold. Indeed they died of the cold, but what cold? After they failed to pay the price of the gas, the company cut off their supplies. If you have money, pay and you get gas. If you have no money, die. So they died. See! And we find it strange that they colonised Mayotte, La Reunion, Caledonia, and Guyana. We say, how did they colonize those countries? Those countries are not theirs. How can they annex African and Asian countries to France? This is their point of view, imagine! This is backwardness! They colonized Algeria and said it was part of France. See the mistake! They crossed the sea and said that it was part of France.

The Italians crossed the sea to Libya and said it was the fourth shore of Rome. See this nonsense? Brothers, this is a backward mentaility. I confirm to you that this mentality has not reached the stage attained by the civilized man that we have. Why do we resist, revolt, protest, and cry against this injustice, invasion, and tyranny? Because we find these policies strange. Because we live at the stage of the civilizd man.

It is true that we are poor, and perhaps we cannot read and write, but civilization and social and mental progress are different from those things.

The spider is a creature which makes a home which a human being cannot make. The bee makes hexagons which a human being cannot make. Yet they are creatures. But they make the electron [as heard] and reach the moon, yet like the spider, they cannot become human beings even if they reach the moon or Mars. Therefore you should not be surprised by those who colonized and enslaved the world, manaufactured the bombs, and destroyed this city or that because they are barbarians [barbar], and yet they called us barbarians. When we resisted them, they called us barbarians. Our ancestors who migrated before the advent of Islam and colonized North Africa in the Atlas or Nufuss Mountains, and in Tizi Ouzou [Algeria] were reviled by them and told that they were barbarians. Why? Because they were resisting Roman colonialism. Roman colonaialism came to this country. We fought it, and they said: You are barbarians. The barbarians are those who cross the sea and destroy people.

Are these human rights? Someone is dying of cold because the company has cut off his gas. Another dies, and there is no place for him to be buried. I am addressing these words to the workers in the entire world and to the trade unionists present with us today who come from European countries. Therefore, we refuse deceit, and since we belong to the ILO and to the ILO Conference, we will put forward these serious ideas which will bring about fundamental changes in the life of the working class.

Deceit and falsification against human beings must end, and their rights must be restored. We also take pride in saying that this is historic revolution. The entire world has the right to celebrate it. The workers and the masses also have the right to celebrate, defend, and support it on all the world's continents because this revolution is changing the world. It is creating the era of the masses, and it is restoring man's lost human character. This revolution first appeared on the land of the Jamahiriyah. The Libyans have to create the model which we will not be afraid to let anybody come and assess from anywhere in the world. The model should be irreproachable. This ....[Al-Qadhdhafi interrupted by chanting of revolutionary slogans]

I am also addressing these words to the trade unionists and the union leaders from the ILO, the regional federations and trade unions, and the other international trade unions as well, in view of the fact that it is the working class which has suffered from the economic policies produced by exploitation. Dear brothers, you must pay attention to important key economic issues, and the fight must be directed against them by the working class everywhere in the world in order to produce an effect on the governments which still exist. Until the masses replace those governments, the U.S. dollar must be combated because the dollar has caused catastrophe and disaster for all peoples.

We must also bear in mmind the barter system. One of the simplest problems arises when the Libyans go freely and without visas to their other country, Tunisia or Algeria. There, they will be confronted with a problem because the Libyan dinar and the Tunisian or Algerian dinar have very different purchasing powers. The solution, which is now difficult to reach, would be to create a single currency, quickly. It is possible, but not at present. Barter will resolve these problems, and barter will kill the U.S. dollar, which is manipulating everything and which has deprived everything of its value.

We advocate the barter system strongly in Libya, between Libya and Tunisia, between Libya and Algeria, between Libya and Sudan, between Libya and Chad, between Libya and Niger, between Libya and Malta, and

in the whole world, in order to fight this accursed thing called the U.S. dollar. Since the world adopted it as a standard, the Americans have begun to manipulate everything priced by the U.S. dollar: They raise its price, drop its price, and float it as they wish. We should not continue to be always at the mercy of the U.S. dollar.

Consequently, the Libyans should prepare themselves for the barter system: If you want to buy flour and have wool, take wool and give flour; how much wool and flour does this involve?

You reach an understanding, even without a currency unit. If you want to buy oil from Tunisia, Tunisia buys chemicals from you. Take chemicals, and give oil in return. If you want to buy dates from Algeria, take wheat from Libya and go to Ouergla. They will give dates, and you will give them wheat. After this I am not interested in the Algerian currency, the Libyan currency, or the dollar. To hell with all of them!

Brothers, you now know that speculation has become very dangerous and has exhausted the livelihood of millions. Capital speculation—there are no longer dealings in and exchange of production; instead, there is speculation in capital. You invest $1 and it becomes $5, and you think how to make 10, 20, and so on. The whole world is following this course. It has abandoned production, and consequently, an ILO report predicts that before the year 2000 there will be 1 billion poor people in the world with nothing to eat. That is, one in every four will die of hunger. And if this situation continues, this ratio will increase, because of the speculation in capital, not production. In other words, you do not say how much wheat you produced and sold, and increased wheat production in order to increase your income. No, you take a dinar and invest it: How much does it yield? Money does not procreate, this means withdrawing purchasing power from other poor people.

The United States, Europe, Japan, the industrialized nations, individuals, the multinationals, banks—they all have no other trade than capital speculation and the exportation of capital! Production has been abandoned. Here I draw your attention—you Libyans and the majority of those in front of me are workers, producers—to this danger. Do not count how much money you have; count how much you produce. One night will come, and money will be abolished the following day. [Words indistinct] I told you several times; nudge your memory and you will remember what I told you so. It happened once before, and I told you that if you are hoarding money under your pillows, a day will come when you will not find anyone who will take it from you.

Indeed, one [words indistinct] the currency was changed and he was late in changing it, so he went round trying to find someone who would change it for him. He went mad. I told you before, the money you hoard under your pillow is useless. You should hoard a sack of flour: You plowed the land, harvested the wheat, threshed it and milled it—not a sack of paper. And I still say to you: Do not rely on the money in your pockets or your wages; rely on the production of your efforts. Go and run farms, rear animals, run workshops, practice a profession or a skill. Money might be totally abolished. If you go and run after money, take a million to a bank and the bank will tell there is no longer a currency. You come running with money but it is no longer acceptable, like the currency of the cavemen who presented their currency, only to be told that it was no longer in circulation.

So turn to production: If you have any flour, wheat, barley, wool, leather, spare parts, industrial or agricultural raw materials, if you have these things, come and take cloth, tea, rice, oil, anything. But if you have money, do not come to me. I tell you this; everyone should write it down. If anyone does not have paper, let him write it on his hand and copy it in his diary when he gets home: Do not rely on your salaries or money. If any time you have money, go quickly and turn it into farms, or use it to rear animals or build workshops—learn and teach your sons, quickly, before it is too late!

I do not trick you, and I do not mislead you, because I do not want anything from you. The trend that may appear strange to the prevailing culture is the trend to set up a bourgeois society. Yes. We declare that we are going to set up a bourgeois-type jamahiri state. This is our objective. I announce it now, and it must be clear. This means a state where citizens live prosperously, in a bourgeois manner, where they are not toilers forever.

Those who are against the bourgeoisie and a bourgeois-type state and this prosperous life are those who want to continuously exploit the efforts of workers, and to realize from their efforts other diabolic programs—rearmament, space programs, and so forth. Therefore, they resist and fight the setting up of a bourgeois-type state, and are opposed to the bourgeoisie. We would be against this type of citizen if he improved his status by the sweat of others. If it is from his own sweat, then he is free. Let him become bourgeois; it is not forbidden. Do not say: Why have I built a house, why have I bought a car, why do I wear silk? You are free. As long as it is done by your own effort and sweat, you have not caused damage to your country. You may take your resources and sell them for hard currency, which you would take abroad. Then you would cause damage to the country's assets. You are free. You are free to live a bourgeois-type life from your own sweat.

On the 10th anniversary of the workers revolution we declare their passing from the state of being wage-earners to partners. We are diligently working to set up a bourgeois-type jamahiri state, a bourgeois-type society. We are not different from those who are combating this trend and this slogan; they want to further suck the blood and exploit the effort and sweat of the working class. For them the working class is supposed to toil all the time, without having the possibility of emerging as an ivory tower society.

We should be proud to enter into a bourgeois system, to set up a bourgeois-type state. Each one of you must strive to become bourgeois by his own effort. Do not be afraid or ashamed of this, of what they call bourgeoisie. It is in fact an Arabic word: Burj 'aji. In Europe they cannot pronounce the 'a sound so they have changed the word to bourgeois, bourgeoisie. Yes, let each of you strive to become bourgeois.

With this revolutionary meaning everyone will think themselves mistaken. You will say: We used to fight this slogan because it meant condemning the working class to remaining poor, and therefore we cannot speak of bourgeoisie. As far as we are concerned, we are going to set up a bourgeois-type jamahiri state, a bourgeois society where prosperity and production for every citizen without exploitation prevails; where a citizen, with his own effort, becomes bourgeois. All Libyans are called upon to become bourgeois. Do not be afraid or ashamed. Become bourgeois. Not by robbery, or by the efforts of others, by [word indistinct], by irregular dealing in hard currency—no, by production. Produce, and become bourgeois. Create a farm, breed sheep and be their shepherd. Set up a cooperative. Become rich. That is all right.

We would not then be afraid of being called bourgeois—a type we used to combat, for they would steal the fruits of our labor, build palaces, and buy luxury cars and houses. We used to fight him not because he was bourgeois, but because he used to steal our money to live in his ivory tower. The accusation is not against the ivory tower, but against the price—the money acquired to build an ivory tower. Ivory in itself—is there anyone among us against ivory—we all like ivory. But if you own an ivory tower as a result of your exploitation of me, then I would insult you. I would say to you: You the ivory tower, you have stolen the ivory from me. You have exploited me to obtain your ivory.

We do not insult ivory for its own sake. We do not hate silk. There is silk even in paradise, where clothes are in silk. There are silk clothes in paradise. Who hates silk? I hate the way you acquire silk and wear it, while I wear woolen clothes. We insult the way you acquired the silk, not the silk itself. Wear silk from your own efforts. You are free to do so. I would be proud before the world if all Libyans wore silk. This would be real prosperity, real progress, a triumph over backwardness, poverty, and need. Why should we remain always in need?

I say to you: Do not rely on money. Rely on production. Bring wheat, and with it buy silk. Bring wheat, and with it buy a luxury car. Manufacture something and barter it for clothes, a vehicle, a house, luxury food eaten by the bourgeois. They eat this type of food undeservedly.

They exploit the efforts of others. We are always afraid of the bourgeoisie. There are two types. I fought the bourgeoisie because there was a bourgeoisie which lived at the expense of our efforts. It took the wealth of our country. The United States has 400 families who own the country's wealth. Every 500,000 Americans are exploited by 1 family. The United States has a population of over 200 million—its wealth is owned by only 400. The rest of the Americans are all poor. They live on the crumbs of these 400 families. They serve these 400 families. These are U.S. statistics, namely, the United States has 400 rich families. Subsequently, every 500,000 Americans are at the mercy of one of these families. These families are the ones who make the artificial satellites. One family makes Lockheed aircraft, like the Herculese; another family makes the rockets which launch the space satellites; another owns the banks; one family makes military aircraft; one family makes ships; one family makes medicines; one family monopolizes coffee; one family has a monopoly on wheat; one family has a monopoly on milk.

This place called the United States is the property of 400 families. A rich family employes 500,000 people. If a company is owned by 1 family, 500,000 Americans are poor. It means that every rich family is opposed by 500,000 poor Americans. Such a family is rich because it is counterbalanced by 500,000 poor.

Let us compare the wealth of the Soviet Union or the socialist countries. They are probably poor, but at least there are no rich people; their wealth is divided equally among the people. The car which is made in the Soviet-Union is not like the Mercedes or the U.S. Cadillac. This is because the rest of the money is distributed among the people, while the person who owns a Mercedes has the share of 500,000 persons. So he was able to make the Mercedes as a luxury car. How many poor persons are there for every Mercedes? For every Cadillac there are so many poor persons. The Cadillac manufacturer cannot make 1 Cadillac except when there are 500,000 poor Americans. All their wealth and effort are taken by him so that he can make the Cadillac. An ignorant person comes along and says: Look at the United States, how nice their Cadillacs are. That Cadillac is made with the blood, sweat and effort of hundreds of thousands of deprived workers. If these workers' gas supplies are cut, they die. When they die, there is no one to bury them. The miners [as heard] are robbed of their efforts.

What about Britain, the rich in Britain? They make planes, cars, and major products. People ask: Where is this from? They say: This is from Britain, from the United States, France. This is because the wealth of the entire country is in the hands of a very small section, and this small section is the one which makes all the goods that make a profit in the world. Who does not like the Mercedes, and who does not sing the praises of the Mercedes? The maker of the Mercedes fleeced the the poor people so that he could make the Mercedes. The workers at the Mercedes factory did not stage a revolution or seize their share of the production, but they made demands for increased wages. This is what I was talking about; namely that wages should be abolished. We have been inciting workers from all parts of the world—who are with us here today—to do this.

We were against the bourgeois who exploit our labor and sweat in order to produce such things. Others are against the bourgeois for other reasons. They constantly exploit the efforts of others, the efforts of workers for other programs—space, atoms, nuclear arms, programs, and so forth. Consequently it is not possible to arrive at a bourgeois state.

Our theory is a new one. We are making a new world. A new model society. This society should be jamahiri and bourgeois. This bourgeoisie which is being set up in the Jamahiriyah is built on lawful effort, without the exploitation of man by fellow man. This is the solution that will impose itself.

The world around us—capitalist and socialist—has begun to reexamine our economic and social system. It has unconsciously started to move toward the jamahiri and Green Book systems.

Even if he does not read the Green Book, he will still begin to move toward this inevitable solution. This is particularly so because the communist analysis says: See the workers who have come from international unions. The struggle of the social classes against exploitation and injustice has been within the framework of changing one form of private ownership, one form of exploitation—the exploitation of man by man. Built on the rubble of the master-slave society was the feudalist-serf society. The capitalist-worker society was built on the rubble of the feudalist-serf society. All forms of social struggle have only changed the form of social exploitation. They were not capable of eliminating the exploitation of man by man. This is now said arbitrarily about socialism. No, the situation continues. This means that no form of social struggle has been been able to eliminate the exploitation of man by man in this manner.

How can this end? It will not be ended by turning the workers into employees hired by the state. It is self perpetuating; masters and slaves, feudalists and serfs, capitalists and wage earners, and wage earners and government. The story has not ended. It continues. What is the solution? What is it that is escaping us? We do not understand. [Word indistinct] solution. No, it will resolved by the jamahiri system. It will be resolved by the establishment of the wage earners' society. [as heard]

It is fortunate that the Soviet Union has now realized this fact and is implementing a serious historical law which constitutes a turning point in the largest part of the world and changes the structure of the most [word indistinct] anticapitalist theory in the world. It is the law of cooperatives. The law of cooperatives means the system of partners. It means cooperatives. This is where the solution begins. Talk on the authority of the people has begun—not the authority of the party. Thinking about nuclear disarmament and destroying nuclear weapons has begun, because peace cannot be achieved with nuclear terror; it can be achieved with the establishment of armed peoples, the disappearance of governments, armies, apparatuses, parties, and parliaments—these are all instruments of evil.

We call on all workers from all parts of the world who come to Libya to become partners, not wage earners. It is forbidden for a Libyan to engage the services of a foreign worker as a wage earner. This would harm the basis of the jamahiri society, which we take as a model. Any Libyan who employs a foreign worker as a wage earner is a traitor to the jamahiri system, distorts the reputation of the Jamahiriyah, and damages a historical action in which we take pride before the whole world. All foreign workers in Libya must be partners, like Libyans.

More urgently, on the 10th anniversary of Workers Day, we call on workers to change from wage earners into partners—Tunisians, Algerians, and Moroccans in France, Belgium, and throughout Europe who are suffering from oppression and exploitation, against whom racial discrimination is practiced, even to the extent of physical liquidation.

How many Arab workers have been exploited by European racists? I call upon them to come to the land of freedom, the land of partners, not of wage earners, to their country, and to build the Jamahiriyah with their brothers. I tell them: When you come to the Jamahiriyah, you can enter Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco with ease. Today, celebrations were held along the artificial borders between Libya and Algeria, at Algeria's initiative. The border has been abolished and citizens have become free to move between the two countries with an identity card, but without a visa or a passport. This is the completion of efforts currently in progress between Libya and Tunisia to remove the artificial borders which were erected by the Turks, the French, and the Italian colonialists, who insidiously and aggressively divided the one people and the one homeland into two people and two countries. It completes work currently in progress between Tunisia and Libya for people's movements with an identity card, but without a visa.

The worker who has come from Algeria today [words indistinct] identity card, pending the issuance of a common identity card to the Arab Maghreb and for the entire Arab homeland, paves the way for the giant unitary work which we would now like to declare to be [words indistinct]. The honor for this goes to the decisive changes that have occurred in the region. The first of these is the high awareness and supreme consciousness of the leaders of the Algerian revolution for the importance of achieving Arab unity before 1992. Second, the 7 November movement, led by Brother Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and Habib Ammar, and their brothers in Tunisia, who removed an obstacle to Arab unity and regained hope in the Arab world's ability to change and to overcome tyrants.

In the final analysis, no matter to what extent the tyrants become arrogant and despise the masses, they will fall. The 7 November movement came as a new star in North Africa, a new dawn rose over North Africa and the Arab region, and not only over Tunisia, which bodes well for unity. It regains brotherhood and rebuilds that which was destroyed by the regionalists, the hirelings of colonialism, the sanguinaries. These have now been placed by the 7 November movement into the trashcans of history—no one is sorry about that—in the same way the Sudanese people put Numayri and his era into the trashcans of history, to be followed by curses; in same way the Egyptian people put the treasonous hireling Al-Sadat into the trashcan of history, without regrets; in the same way the Libyan people put Al- Sanusi into the trashcan of history without regrets.

Our people are now treading over the tyrants, moving forward, and consolidating their confidence in their ability to build their own life. All this after prolonged colonialism, injustice, and the long darkness that has begun to steadily erode in the face of the shocks that have been delivered by free men and revolutionaries to the forces of darkness, injustice, regionalism, and betrayal. The thrones have begun to collapse in the face of the shocks delivered by the revolutionaries. The regionalists; those entrenched behind artificial borders; those clinging to the legs of the colonialists, kissing and licking them without shame, have begun to fall to be placed in the trashcans of history, one after another, in the face of our revolutionaries and the march of our peoples, which will continue until Arab unity is achieved—God willing—and liberation is accomplished.

Therefore, brother workers, in short, I am telling you—workers from international and regional organizations, and the rest of of the international community present here today—we must be determined to launch a real labor revolution which will free us from the vicious circle and from the system of wages, so that workers become partners and not wage earners. We should burn the damned U.S. dollar and substitute it temporarily with the barter system. We should fight off profit-making, because profit-making is the disease that weakens and es rise to all these consequences. We should work toward satisfying our needs, not towards profit-making.

What is surprising is that this rule is stipulated by Islam, which is a religion that speaks about the supernatural, fusion, and metaphysics. However, Islam emphasizes and reiterates the following point: One's goal in life should be targeted toward satisfying one's needs, and not toward profit-making. Those who accumulate wealth and fortune will go to hell, as God promised. The importance of this lies in the fact that even the Koran, which speaks about the supernatural, draws mankind's attention to the fact that life's goal is to satisfy one's needs, and not to make a profit. The detailed and meticulous economic theories agree with Islam in this issue.

We are discussing economics. Suddenly we find ourselves quoting a Koranic verse. I am presenting an economic analysis, yet I find myself quoting the Koran, even though this is not a religious gathering. We should fight off profit-making. We should work toward satisfying our needs. What is more, we should abolish capital speculation; we should work toward trading through production; investment should be through production and not through capital speculation. These are the key points that we should follow if we want an international radical economic solution. We should abolish the dollar, barter [as heard], profit-making, capital speculation, and trading. Trading should be based on production. Workers should become partners instead of wage earners. Man should reap his right and the fruit of his efforts. Man should decide his own destiny. These are the things that could change our history.

We should leave this gathering with a result that affects our lives. These festivities should not be like the rest of the festivities in the world, where world trade unions and foreign delegations are invited to watch parades and entertainment and to applaud and chant slogans. At the end of the day they gain nothing from their presence at those festivities. We should achieve a result from this gathering. Today's meeting is a historic and very serious meeting with regard to mankind's destiny. It will change the course of world events and will affect the overwhelming majority, which is the proletariat. It will affect their life.

At last the proletariat have in front of them useful propositions which would put an end to the vicious circle composed of slaves, serfs, wage earners, and so forth. The system of partnership should be established.

We must admit that the World Bank and the IMF have greatly contributed to inflicting enormous damage to developing peoples. The World Bank and the IMF are under U.S. control as a result of great contributions—on paper—by the United States. Consequently, it has turned the World Bank and the IMF into an instrument of imperialist colonialism, through which it brings anyone it wants to his knees. This is the reason for the high cost of living for many people. It was the World Bank and the IMF which made the Sudanese people hungry during Numayri's era, in accordance with U.S. policy, because Numayri submitted to the demands and conditions of the World Bank and the IMF, and because the United States wanted to bring the Sudanese people to their knees. Fortunately the victim was Numayri- - the U.S. agent whom the United States wanted to protect with these measures.

Tunisia, without 7 November, would have been brought to its knees. It reached a point at which the bread revolution broke out. People were demanding bread, but there was no bread, because the World Bank and the IMF imposed conditions on Tunisia, leaving it with no alternative but to face hunger, [word indistinct], and begging.

Egypt is now completely burdened by the conditions of the World Bank and the IMF. This is in accordance with U.S. imperialist policy, which intends to bring Egypt to its knees and to make it hungry so that it will become an obedient tool in U.S. hands. Now, if the United States tells Egypt to turn left, it turns; turn right, it turns; stop, it stops. Curse the devil and retreat. This, as our Muslim brothers say, means they curse the devil and retreat until you get orders from the United States. It mocks our Muslim brothers, who say: curse the devil and retreat.

On this occasion, brothers, we repeat the call to our Palestinian people to continue setting up revolutionary committees to resist the occupation, for the revolution to continue until it spreads to the land occupied and usurped in 1948, and until the popular revolution spreads between the river and the sea, and until liberation is achieved.

We urge the Lebanese people, who are experiencing a political crisis, and whose dearest sons have been killed by racist, sacterian criminals, to set up revolutionary committees everywhere to administer Lebanon. The secretaries of these committees would meet at the level of a general people's committee, which would run Lebanon without being influenced by sectarianism. If we want to destroy the intrigues of sectarianism, we must face up to the idiotic humbug and ridiculous sectarian pretexts which stipulate that no Lebanese can stand as nominee for president unless he is a Maronite sect member. This ridicule must end, and as of tomorrow every Muslim must propose himself to the Chamber of Deputies as a nominee for the leadership of his country and people. He is free and must stamp on sectarianism with his boots. What is this injustice?"

I am an Arab, and I regard all Arabs as my brothers. I have revolutionary and historical responsibilities. I do not distinguish between a Muslim and a Christian, or an Arab and a non-Arab. I lead an international, internationalist, and mass revolution for all the masses, so that freedom and justice will triumph in the world, so that darkness will lift and oppression, exploitation, imperialism, and wars will end. I consider the Lebanese Christian to be an Arab who has embraced Christianity. This is a historical mistake which may be [word indistinct] by future generations. However, speaking as a Sunni Muslim, I ask: What is this injustice? Why is the Sunni in Lebanon a second and third class citizen, while constituting a majority? Arabs of Wadi Khalid are Muslims without citizenship. Consequently, I asked the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau to grant citizenship and passports to all the Arabs of Wadi Khalid, in Lebanon—Libyan passports. A whole group of Arabs living in Al-Biqa', the Arabs of Wadi Khalid, who have no citizenship.

They cannot travel in the world, they do not know the world, they do not possess passports; they are not Lebanese, Syrians, Jordanians, Turkish, and so forth. What is this? These are the Arabs of Wadi Khalid. If they are given a nationality, the Muslims will be in the majority. What is this mockery? Of course, I am addressing a new generation in Lebanon, the generation which is waging the revolution of the stones in Palestine, the generation which has surprised everyone and which has compelled everyone to bow to it. A new generation of Christians and Muslims will emerge in Lebanon to eliminate sectarianism and will make everybody bow before it. This new generation is called upon to form people's committees, revolutionary committees, and people's congresses, and to abolish sectarianism.

Imagine an entire people, an entire group of people living in Wadi Khalid in the Al-Biqa' with no identity, only to prevent an increase in the number of Muslims.

How is it, Muslim brethren, that the United States or France talks about the Christians in Lebanon? First, they are Arabs. The United States and France have no right to talk about them. These despicable colonialists must keep their mouths shut. But in the end, even if I were a Maronite Christian, or even if I were a Shi'ite or from any Muslim sect, I would have to ask: Why is the Muslim in Lebanon a second-class citizen, why can't he be a candidate for the presidency of the republic? His country is not really his country. If the Muslims in Lebanon are not recognized as Lebanese, let them come to Libya. Tomorrow we will send them the boats to bring them to Libya. They are welcome. If Lebanon is the country of the Christians alone, let it be so.

Are we in an era of Christians, Muslims, Shi'ites, or Sunnis, or in the era of the Arab nation, Arab unity, and a new internationalism and a world anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist, and antiracist popular front? What is this nonsense? Even if I were from another sect, I would have to side with the Sunni sect, because it is oppressed. The Sunnis cannot be candidates (?for the presidency). Aren't some of them dying for the Muslims? Who is fighting the enemy? Who is fighting the Israelis, the Americans, and the French? It is in fact the Muslims and the Sunnis, as well as the Shi'ites. What class is given to the Shi'ites? Maybe the third or the fourth class. Yet it is they who die against the Israelis in southern Lebanon. It is a only a sect called Shi'ite. What does it mean? It means it sided with Ali ibn Abi Talib [Prophet Muhammad's son-in-law]. That is enough; it was a story, and it is over now. We are all Arabs. Why the divisions into Druze, Shi'ite, Sunni, and Maronite?

Furthermore, if you are a Muslim, you are not entitled to be a candidate. Why? Does the Muslim stay 5 months in his mother's womb and the Christian 6? Or is it because one was born to a human being and the other to a dog? What is this nonsense? I call upon all the Muslims in Lebanon to go to the Lebanese parliament and submit their candidacy for the presidency of the republic. Let it be a mess. Indeed, the whole operation is a mess. The revolutionary forces and all the masses in Lebanon are called upon to form people's committees to transcend the parliament, the cabinet, the presidency, the Ba'abda

Palace, and also the lies, inanities, and follies, and to form the people's committees, and ensure the establishment of the system of the masses. Let the people's committees run Lebanon, without division, and let them meet at the national level in Lebanon as general people's committees. This is the appeal we are making to them.

We made the appeal to the people of Burma, and the following day people's committees were formed. Now people's committees are being effectively set up in Burma, at the extreme end of Asia. We also made the appeal to Bangladesh and Pakistan. We make it to all peoples because the solution lies in the peoples' determining their fate on their own, without a government, without a party, and without a parliament. Then the deceit will end.

Dear brothers, today, at this international commemoration of the world's workers, who are represented here by their confederations, trade unions, and delegations, I would like to give a special welcome to the delegation of the Confederation of Workers in sister Chad. Its presence demonstrates that the colonial policy, based on dividing to rule, has been defeated by the Libyan and Chadian people. The Chadian workers are celebrating with their Libyan brothers, who have become partners and not wage earners.

We greet them, the workers of Chad and the fraternal Chadian people. We emphasize to them that we extend them a hand of help and assistance. They should give opportunities [as heard] to the colonialists, the French and Americans, who are invaders that want nothing but to destroy Africa and create problems there. They are responsible for the backwardness in Africa and for robbing Africa of its wealth. They are responsible for all the problems from which Africa suffers, especially the problems of borders. They are the ones who created these artificial borders, so that Africa may remain to fight itself and burn in endless border wars, while the colonialists are laughing.

They are the ones who at one time gave Aozou to France; at another time France gave Aozou to Italy. They play with Ounianga and Gourou. They give the Ounianga and Gourou to Libya, and they give Aozou to Chad. After that it occurs to them to change. They give Aozou to Libya and then return the Ounianga and Gourou strip to Chad. See how they play, and we fall for it, and fight each other over a rock and a desert, which has neither plants nor [word indistinct]. However, the will of the Libyan and Chadian peoples and the will of Africa should triumph over the will of French and American colonialists who have exploited us and divided us among ourselves. The common enemy is colonialism, Zionism, racism, and the backwardness which they want to prolong.

Brothers, on this great day we are celebrating an international workers' event. Beginning tomorrow we will begin to build a new state, to be built directly by Libyans—males and females equally—security, the public prosecutor's office, the courts, the popular committees, the people's congresses, national defense, the Jamahiri Guards, the revolutionary guards, the revolutionary committees, and the places of production in industry, agriculture, and the services. Tomorrow, the building of the ivory tower state of the masses begins, a state in which I will be proud if every individual becomes an ivory tower in that he attains his prosperity on his own, with his own effort, and from his own land, without eating illegitimately, eating the right of another, exploiting the effort of another, and sucking his blood.

This international workers festival concludes the series of great celebrations marking the great historical revolution, the Al-Fatih Revolution, which opened a new way for humanity and presented a directory, in the form of the Green Book, to the peoples who are fighting for final deliverance from repression, exploitation, and every instrument of rule. Brothers, all Libyans with every confidence, whether at home or abroad, should participate with every sincerity in building his country and in building the Jamahiriyah. Every Libyan abroad is free. If he wants to remain abroad, he is free to do so. If he remains abroad, then that is evidence that he is free. He is also free to come here to contribute with his brothers, for this is his land. As for the one who does not want to return and does not want to clap for the liberation of his country, he is a slave, and must be owned and controlled by U.S. and Israeli intelligence, which have turned him into a puppet and a donkey on which to ride. The matter will become clear: The pure will return. The one who cannot return must be controlled by U.S. and Israeli intelligence. To hell with him, with U.S. intelligence, with the United States, with Israeli intelligence, and with all the forces of colonialism, reaction, and evil.

Brothers, we turn with every confidence to the building of a Greater Arab Maghreb as a step toward the accomplishment of total Arab unity, from the ocean to the Gulf. The great Arab nation is turning, with the building of its own unity, toward the achievement of African unity in order to rid this great continent of the remnants, traces, and hegemony of colonialism, and to rid it of racial discrimination and the regime of racial segregation. The Arab nation is turning, along with the African continent, to contribute toward building a new world civilization based upon justice, peace, and brotherhood.

Brothers, we will shape the future of the world. We are confident in ourselves and are turning with every determination toward the building of a new era, the honor of which will belong to this country, which has laid its foundation stone and produced this revolution. We do not care about the analyses of the stupid and the ignorant who are fishing in murky waters and who would not accept us unless we followed them. To them we only say: To hell. We consider them as dogs who bark while the caravan proceeds.

Finally, we greet the brave ones who were prepared to sacrifice their souls on the eve of 1 September 1969 and created this historical revolution—officers, soldiers, and noncommissioned officers; those who were not afraid of five U.S. bases, and surrounded them with their rifles and machineguns. They were not afraid of Britain's

colony, Tubruq, in its entirety. This was the case in Malta and Cyprus, which enabled Britain to intervene rapidly on Libyan soil without permission. They were not afraid of the Italian colonial settlers, who controlled our capital Tripoli with 20,000 colonialists, who merely took off their military uniforms and put on civilian clothes in order to deceive us.

They were not afraid of the crown, the Al-Sanusi throne, which was in a deep sleep, dependent upon the United States which protected it with large bases and the most advanced military facilities. The Al-Sanusi throne embedded its head in the British bases and its legs in the U.S. bases, while it covered itself with the colonialist settlers, reactionaries, and the police, thinking that it was secure. But it did not take account of the determination of the people; it did not take account of those whose fathers and grandfathers sacrificed themselves for the sake of dear Libya, and for the sake of Arabism and Islam. They would never allow the United States to remain with its bases on the soil that was watered with the blood of the dear bodies of our grandfathers. They would not allow Britain to remain, occupying a dear part of our homeland, nor the colonialist settlers, who fought our fathers and grandfathers, who in turn were martyred while fighting them.

The colonialists rejoiced after World War II, in thinking that the allies had won a brilliant victory, that the old colonies had returned to the allies, and that these peoples would remain in their grip forever. They were deceived and disgraced; they did not take into account other peoples. Even now the United States sends aircraft carriers and dozens of naval units of the U.S.-Israel 6th Fleet to the beloved Alexandria. The United States dumps nuclear waste and bombs on the beloved Arab Egyptian soil. But the United States and its allies do not take into account the determination of the Egyptian people, who have destroyed tyrants, destroyed empires, and defeated oppressors. The Egyptian people will rebel, as the Sudanese people rebelled, smashing Sudan's dummy and defeating the United States, which had bases on the beloved Sudanese soil.

The Sudanese people today extend their hand—the Sudanese delegation participating today in our festivities has presented a unionist proposal between Sudan and Libya, so that it would be a link between the center of the Arab nation and the Maghreb. Here is the steadfast Syria [as heard] presenting a unionist proposal to link the Middle East to the Maghreb.

Therefore, brothers, this nation will win. This nation does not forget the numerous victims it has sacrificed. The Algerian people cannot forget 1.5 million martyrs. The Arab nation cannot forget 1.5 million martyrs sacrificed in Algeria. Brothers, we cannot forget the martyrs who died on Palestinian soil. Throughout our beloved Arab nation we have sacrified things dear to us—souls, pure blood. The dearest and bravest men of this nation sacrificed their lives. These sacrifices, brothers, cannot go in vain. These sacrifices, brothers, will always be with us. We will remain faithful and loyal until the last drop of our blood and until the last minute of our lives. We will remain loyal to the martyrs of our nation and to the sacrifices of our fathers and forefathers. With this determination, we will win. Colonialism will be defeated, Zionism will be defeated by struggle and action, by changing the reality, by presenting a revolutionary plan that might change the reality, and not through heated speeches or words. We are facing the enemy with men, arms, high morale, and with our unshakable belief in our right to live in dignity, and with pride in the land of our ancestors and fathers.

Brothers, we will win. Death to the United States; death to Israel; death to racist South Africa. Victory to the peoples fighting for freedom and peace. Brothers, the struggle continues. [applause and slogans]

Palestinian Factions Consult, Agree on Unity

LD0309165288 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] JANA has learned that the unionist consultations between the brother leaders of the factions of the Palestinian revolution were concluded in Tripoli yesterday under the aegis of the brother leader of the revolution. JANA has also learned that these leaders have agreed on a formula of terms which they are going to propose to Brother Yasir 'Arafat as the bases on which they would accept the unification of the Palestinian factions. The great Jamahiriyah will play a mediatory role between these factions.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives PLO's Yasir 'Arafat

LD0309191688 Tripoli JANA in English 1806 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih 3, JAMAHIRYA NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution received Yasir 'Arafat who attended the celebration of the 19th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Algeria's Messaadia

LD0309200188 Tripoli JANA in English 1807 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution received Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, the member of the Algerian FLN Party Politburo and the responsible for the permanent secretariat of the Central Committee, and the delegation in his company who attended the festivities marking the 19th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and the 10th anniversary of the producers revolution.

Jallud Meets Messaadia

LD0209221188 Tripoli JANA in English 1820 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al Fatih 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received this morning in Tripoli Mohamed Cherif Messaadia the member of the Political Bureau in charge of the permanent secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front's Party of Algeria.

The meeting was attended by the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Brotherhood Bureau in Algiers and Abdelkader Hadjar, Algeria's ambassador to great Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks on '7 November' Oil Field

LD0509100788 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Following the inauguration of the Al-Buri oilfield last night, the brother leader of the revolution and President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali made two statements to a group of journalists, representing JANA, TAP, and radio and television stations in the great Jamahiriyah and Tunisia, as well as various representatives of news agencies and newspapers and Arab and foreign radio stations. The journalists were on board the Libyan Arab vessel "Gharnatah" to attend the inauguration by the brother leader of the revolution and his brother Zine El Abidine Ben Ali of the start of production at the Al-Buri oil field, the biggest oil field in the Mediterranean Sea.

The brother leader of the revolution began his statement by saying: Our presence today at the Al-Buri oilfield is one of the events marking a revolutionary anniversary; that is, the 19th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. It is our honor to be accompanied by a dear brother, President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, and his companions. That means that the two peoples, the Libyans and the Tunisians, are here marking the revolutionary anniversary as well as the inauguration of this oil field and the delineation of a huge area of some 3,000 square km for joint exploitation. This large area is adjacent to this oil field, to the northwest. God willing, we shall once again mark the start of production of this joint area. Nevertheless, we consider this a temporary situation which will erode with the establishment of unity under the slogan "Arab oil for the Arabs," in which we believe. I should like to emphasize that we have faith in our future. As is clear from the statistics, Libya is a lake of oil, gas, and water, and Libya is determined to use these huge capabilities to the benefit of the Arab nation and Africa.

The leader went on to say: According to estimates, the wealth is expected to last hundreds of years. However, we are aware that this is a double-edged sword, and we know that it will make the imperialists' mouths water. This is the best characterization of the imperialists, for they are like dogs when they see meat. Consequently, we shall treat these covetous ones like dogs whose mouths water at our wealth!

The leader pointed out in his statement: The presence of the dear brother Zine El Abidine Ben Ali with us today closes a black page according to which the proponents of localism and the stupid proceeded. Purity, brotherhood, and work for the sake of unity have become the hallmarks of the new era of relations between the two peoples.

Concluding his statement, the brother leader said that in honor of Brother Zine el Abidine Ben Ali, the joint oilfield will be called the 7 November Oil Field. [passage omitted]

President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the fraternal Tunisian Republic, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli at 0100 after attending the ceremony marking the start of production at Al-Buri oilfield. [passage omitted]

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on Chad, African Issues

AB0509142588 Dakar PANA in French 1340 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Sep (PANA)—The Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, stated in an interview granted to the PANA correspondent on 3 September, "Since Libya has taken a peace initiative" with Chad, "there is no longer any justification for the American and French military presence" in this country, for, he said, [words indistinct].

"Libya made concrete proposals," stated the colonel, who regretted that "Chad has not come over to take away its prisoners."

Concerning African unity, the Libyan leader said his country is working toward achieving "a more sustained economic and political unity, such as that of the EEC in Europe," because "after 1990, the world will experience very important changes, and our continent risks becoming a zone of influence." "We feel it is imperative for the African region [words indistinct] in order to consolidate the unity of the continent," he added.

Speaking about cooperation with other African states, the Libyan leader declared that his country "is ready to give assistance to African countries that express the need, and he said that Libyan oil companies are prepared to open branches in African countries," adding that these countries "must get rid of foreign multinationals which operate on their territory."

Col al-Qadhdhafi also appealed to the African youth to "volunteer to take up arms alongside the freedom fighters in racist South Africa and Namibia to fight against the Pretoria regime."

He also called on the Frontline States to open [words indistinct] to the freedom fighters so they could receive aid and assistance from other friendly countries.

Kuwait

Cabinet Approves Sending Aid to Bangladesh

LD0509143888 Kuwait KUNA in English 1207 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 4 (KUNA)—The Kuwaiti Cabinet Sunday decided to dispatch urgent food consignments to flood-stricken Bangladesh and expressed hopes that the Iraqi-Iranian peace talks in Geneva would end fruitfully.

The Council of Ministers meeting under the chairmanship of H.H. Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Said al-'Abdallah, said that the food aid was endorsed following H.H. the amir's great concern over the recent flood that swept Bangladesh.

State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid told reporters that based on Kuwait's humanitarian role in such natural disasters and upon insructions of the prime minister, the government decided to dispatch the assistance to the flood victims of Bangladesh. Al-Rashid noted that the cabinet reviewed a number of reports on prominent developments in the Arab and international political arenas and followed progress of negotiations in Geneva between Iraq and Iran under U.N. patronage.

He underlined that the Council of Ministers hoped that the negotiators would reach practical formulas to apply articles of Security Council Resolution 598 to ensure a lasting and comprehensive settlement to the dispute and to prevail peace and stability in the Gulf region.

French Defense Minister Arrives, Discusses Ties

LD0309163088 Kuwait KUNA in English 1340 GMT 3 Sep 88

[By Salih Nazzal]

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 3 (KUNA)—Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Saturday received visiting French Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement and his accompanying delegation.

The meeting was attended by Defense Minister Shaykh Nawaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir and the French ambassador to Kuwait and a number of ranking foreign ministry officials.

Chevenement told KUNA that he relayed a message to H.H. the amir during an earlier meeting today from President Francois Mitterrand inviting him to visit France. H.H. expressed hope to make such a trip next year, the minister noted. He added that he and Shaykh Sabah discussed Kuwait-French relations in particular and Franco-Arab ties in general.

The French defense minister, who arrived here earlier today, noted that his country upheld a clear and firm policy toward the region, affirming Paris will to continue such a policy to realise peace and stability in the Arabian Gulf. He went on saying that Kuwait-French talks centered on the latest developments in the area, in light of the Iraqi and Iranian acceptance to halt the eight-year-old Gulf war.

Replying to a question on the role which France and EC countries can assume to push forward the peace process in the region, Chevenement said that there are priorities in this regard, spearheaded by safeguarding the freedom of navigation in Gulf waters and clearing international waters of mines, indicating that the French fleet has contributed toward both aims. He said that he will visit the French war vessels stationed in Gulf waters tomorrow, Sunday.

The French ranking official affirmed that his country is ready to pick up its "share" in the process of rebuilding the area.

In respect to the situation in the Middle East, Chevenement said that his country is all for an international peace conference and also backs the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people. "We believe its time to realise a settlement and establish peace and stability in the Middle East," he underlined.

Chevenement expressed pleasure over this visit, particularly that it is his first to a non-EC member since he assumed office last May, wishing French-Kuwaiti relations continuous progress.

Makes Predeparture Statement

LD0509015988 Kuwait KUNA in English 1648 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 4 (KUNA)—French Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement left here Sunday, concluding a two-day visit to the country.

During his visit, the minister conveyed a message to h.h. the amir from President Francois Mitterrand. He also held talks with H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Sabah and Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir.

The French defense minister, in a pre-departure statement to reporters, expressed gratitude for the great hospitality he was embraced with by h.h. the amir and H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Sabah, as well as the deputy premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir.

Chevenement called for doubling military cooperation between Kuwait and Paris, indicating that it is a political more than military matter, as he relayed a message to h.h. the amir from the French president on an invitation to visit France.

He said that during his visit to the country, he inspected the French war vessels currently stationed in the Arabian Gulf waters, describing their maneuvers as "extremely difficult" in respect to technique and tactics.

Chevenement noted that the French aircraft carrier "Clemenceau" will return to the Gulf within 72 hours, should the need arise or fresh developments take place in the area. However, he said, "I hope peace prevails in the area more and more, so that countries of the region can focus on its major concerns toward rebuilding."

He expressed pleasure over the reception he enjoyed upon his arrival to Kuwait, hoping that relations he (?built) with his Kuwaiti counterpart Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir would prosper for the best interests of both countries.

The French minister indicated that he invited Shaykh Nawwaf to visit Paris to get acquainted with the French latest military achievements. On the other hand, Shaykh Nawwaf noted that the government is currently looking into a number of arms offers, stressing that Kuwait purchases the appropriate weapon to boost its defensive arsenal.

In respect to Kuwait's policy regarding security, following the ceasefire in the Iraq-Iran war, the Kuwaiti defense minister affirmed that his country has been on guard since the eruption of the conflict up till now and will defend its security and independence.

The French guest was seen off by Defense Undersecretary Faysal al-Dawud, Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Jabir Khalid al-Sabah and a number of ranking Army officers.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD0409154588 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1441 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 4 Sep (KUNA)—French Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement left the country this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Kuwait. [passage omitted]

Defense Minister Cited on French Weapons Offer

LD0609085788 Kuwait KUNA in English 0806 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 6 (KUNA)—Kuwait Defence Minister Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah Tuesday was quoted as saying that France has offered to supply Kuwait with all its needs of advanced weaponry.

He told daily AL-QABAS that Kuwait's needs of the weaponry are currently under study, and noted that the recent visit by French defence minister to Kuwait was fruitful.

Nawwaf added that the French minister who ended his official visit to Kuwait Sunday delivered an invitation to h.h. the amir from his President Francois Mitterrand to visit Paris. H.H. the amir accepted the invitation but a date of the visit would be fixed later. The French defence minister also renewed the invitation from French Prime Minister to H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah to visit Paris and h.h. accepted the invitation.

Regarding the negotiations between Iraq and Iran in Geneva, Shaykh Nawwaf affirmed the need to hold direct negotiations between the two countries to put an end to the eight-year-old war and achieve peace in the region.

A meeting grouping the Gulf Cooperation Council defence ministers will be held in mid November in Riyadh just before the convening of the GCC summit conference, the defence minister went on.

Regarding the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories and its achievements on the international and Arab arena, Nawwaf noted that the uprising is a real revolution against the enemy and said the Arabs are proud of it. He hailed the Palestinians struggle in the occupied lands and expressed belief that the revolution will help achieve the Palestinian goals (?everywhere).

Kuwait was and is still supporting the Palestinian's struggle until fullfilling its aims, including the establishment of an independent state on their land, Nawwaf went on, and asserted that Kuwait is ready to support every step in this regard.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Returns From USSR

LD0409143288 Kuwait KUNA in English 1205 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 4 (KUNA)—Chief of Staff of Kuwaiti Armed Forces Major General Mizyad 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sani' Sunday returned home after concluding an official six-day visit to the Soviet Union.

Al-Sani who was received upon his arrival by Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Jabir Khalid al-Sabah and other top military officials, had discussed with Soviet officials ways of fostering bilateral military cooperation.

Foreign Minister Returns From GCC Meeting

LD0509202488 Kuwait KUNA in English 1741 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 5 (KUNA)—Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir returned here tonight from Riyadh where he led Kuwait's delegation to the meetings of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Shaykh Sabah was received on arrival by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Muhamad al-'Usaymi and the Foreign Ministry's Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin and a number of ranking ministry officials.

Qatar

Naval Forces Find Mine Off Northeastern Coast

JN0409120188 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Doha, 4 Sep (WAKH)—The Amiri Qatari Naval Forces have found a sea mine in the area of Ra's Laffan [name as received] on the northeastern coast of the State of Qatar. QNA said that the Amiri Qatari Naval Forces detonated this Russian-made M-O8 mine which weighs 115 kg this morning.

Further Reportage on Progress of Negotiations

Eliasson To Hold Separate Talks

JN0309120588 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Geneva, 3 sep (INA)—Mrs Therese Gastaut, information director at the UN European Headquarters in Geneva, has said that Jan Eliasson, personal representative of the UN secretary general, is now meeting with his assistants in preparation for separate consultations he will hold with the Iraq and Iranian delegation this afternoon. She said it is hoped an official round of negotiations at the ministerial level will be held later today. She added she will inform journalists of this later. She said work will continue over the weekend.

Eliasson Meets With 'Aziz

JN0309165688 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Geneva, 3 Sep (INA)—A meeting was held at 1730 today, Baghdad time, between Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Jan Eliasson, personal representative of the UN secretary general, who sponsors the Iraqi-Iranian negotiations.

The meeting, held at the UN European headquarters in Geneva, was attended by a number of the members of the Iraqi delegation to the negotiations. It was decided that the personal representative of the UN secretary general would meet with 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian regime's foreign minister and head of the Iranian delegation to the negotiations, later this evening.

More on 'Aziz-Eliasson Meeting

JN0309200888 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1924 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, made a statement to journalists after his meeting with Jan Eliasson, personal representative of the UN secretary general. He said: The Iranian side has so far not shown any significant sign that it is aware of its obligations regarding the cease-fire—mainly the cease-fire in the sea and especially the clearing of the Shatt al-'Arab waterway.

'Aziz added: "The Iranians have resorted to their customary prevarication in dealing with the issue. Perhaps they are wagering on the hope that prevarication will bore people and thus make them capitulate, but we will not do that."

The foreign minister said: Diplomatic discussions are not more difficult than fighting. We have fought for 8 years to make the Iranians realize they cannot impose their will on Iraq and on the area countries. Tariq 'Aziz continued: (?We have fought) for a long time and made enormous sacrifices [words indistinct] no one in this age can impose their will on anyone else.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said: "The Iranians have realized that after a long time and after great losses in men and materiel." 'Aziz then expressed hope that the Iranians will realize their obligations toward the cease-fire and that they will realize the facts of life in the course of the diplomatic discussions sooner than it took them to realize them during the battles.

'Aziz added: "If one talks about patience, we are very patient, and we are prepared to continue the negotiations as long as necessary."

He continued: "There are some people who take a long time to realize the facts. The Iraqi delegation has realized the facts from the beginning and we are acting in that spirit." Tariq 'Aziz described his 100-minute meeting with Jan Eliasson as a good working meeting, but added: "We are still at square one and we have not gone beyond it."

Eliasson Holds News Conference

JN0409174288 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1632 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Geneva, 4 Sep (INA)—Jan Eliasson, personal representative of the UN secretary general, has described UN Security Council Resolution No 598 as a resolution for peace—not for a cease-fire only—and there is close cooperation between the Security Council and the UN secretary general to put this resolution into effect.

This came during a news conference Eliasson held here this afternoon that was attended by a great number of journalists and news agency, radio, and television correspondents.

Asked if the negotiations have progressed, Eliasson said: I view the two sides' meetings and their contacts with me as progress. We want these contacts to develop, and we will select the best channels to reach that goal.

Answering another question on the date of the second face-to-face meeting between the Iraqi and Iranian sides, Eliasson said: There will be a stage at which the two sides should meet to resolve the current problems. If this is achieved, it would be an acceptable development. He also said that he feels happy because Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, described their private meeting last night as a working meeting.

Answering a question, Eliasson also said that the Geneva negotiations are direct negotiations aimed at implementing Resolution No 598. He added: We are exerting intensive efforts and using every means to reach mutual understanding.

Asked if the negotiations will be moved to New York, he said that Geneva is the best place for the negotiations and that if we believe otherwise, we will move them. Answering another question on whether the negotiations are facing a crisis, he said: I am not talking about any

crisis, but about avoiding a crisis. He said that he is in constant touch with the UN secretary general on the course of the negotiations. He added: We are moving in the right direction.

Asked again if another face-to-face meeting would be held between the Iraqi and Iranian sides, Eliasson said: I hope this will take place soon, but I cannot say when.

Eliasson then denied reports that the negotiations will be postponed. He said: There is nothing of the sort. We are continuing efforts on the subjects of discussion. He also explained that he and his aides today were studying and analyzing the information they reached during their private meetings with the heads of the two sides last night.

Reportage on Iranian Cease-Fire Violations

74 Violations Reported

JN0209163688 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Sep (INA)—INA statistics indicate that the Iranian forces committed 74 cease-fire violations from 20 August to 1 September. INA explained that Iraqi forces informed the UN observers team of these violations, asserting that they do not indicate good will on the part of the Iranian side in dealing with the cease-fire decision.

The agency indicated that the Iranian violations included the reorganization of some of the Iranian forces' military units, setting up observation and monitoring posts, firing flares, and moving a number of vehicles loaded with personnel. Iranian soldiers also opened fire on Iraqi positions. The agency indicated that the Iranian cease-fire violations resulted in the martyrdom of an Iraqi soldier in the central sector by treacherous Iranian shots although the cease-fire was in force.

It explained that the Iranian forces tried to approach the Iraqi border in various sectors. The Iranian forces also reinforced their units in new areas with a noticeable engineering effort.

UN Observers Group Informed

JN0209204888 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Sep (INA)—For the 12th consecutive day, Iranian forces have continued cease-fire violations. The violations were reported to the UN observer team which documented them. The observer force was asked to pressure the Iranians to end the cease-fire breaches. In the I Army Corps sector, our forces at 1105 [0705 GMT] on the morning of 1 September saw an enemy vehicle inside our territory. At 1545 on the same day two Iranian soldiers approached the area of Herkinia [placename as received] within 500 meters of our front positions. The UN observer force was notified and the violations were documented.

In the same sector, at 2255 on the same day, a 10-man enemy group advanced and built a control point at mountain peak 227. Our forces warned them by voice and signal to leave the area but they failed to respond, forcing us to take necessary action to evacuate the point.

At 2310 on the same day, the group returned to the same spot with our forces confronting them again, but they began building an observation post. At 2330 they were displaced and forced back to their position 1 km from our units. The UN observers were notified of this violation.

The international observers on the Iraqi side met with their counterparts on the Iranian side halfway between our and their front positions in the aforementioned area to work out an understanding on ending the violations.

In the II Army Corps sector, at 1200 noon on 31 September, two 30-meter long, 4-5 meter-high earthen ramparts were erected in a coordinate. At 1750 on 1 September the enemy reinforced its positions, placing an M-T machinegun opposite our positions 500 meters away. Ten personnel were seen manning the machinegun. At 1800 on the same day, our forces saw five enemy personnel moving an 81-mm mortar opposite our front positions. The Iranians were warned and forced to return to their positions. The international observers were notified of these violations. They were asked to remove the two earthen ramparts. The observers documented that .

In the III Army Corps sector, at [time indistinct] on the evening of 31 September an enemy landcruiser with three persons aboard approached the barbed wire area opposite the sector of a unit of ours. A UN observer patrol took up position from 1800 to 2000 to monitor the Iranian threat, which was not carried out.

At 0730 on the morning of 1 September, our forces saw five enemy personnel approaching our front positions 200 meters away. Having been warned, they fled to their positions and the UN observers were notified. Unjustifiably, the Iranian side refused to open the road at the designated crossing point at Shalamjah [Shalamcheh] when an engineering unit began to remove landmines in the presence of Brigadier General Batel, the chief UN observer at the Iraqi side, as well as a number of UN observers and liaison officers.

In the VII Army Corps sector, the enemy continued its engineering effort in different areas. At 0830 on the morning of 1 September, the international observers saw two enemy boats at Ra's al-Bishah. At the same time, four tanks were seen at Nahr al-'Awarid area. The UN observers were informed of this violation and documented it.

Cease-Fire on Front Violated

JN0409135088 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Sep (INA)—Iraq has told the UN observers that the Iranian forces have carried out a new series of cease-fire violations without heeding the warnings Iraq had directed through the UN obsservers. The

new violations occured in front of the Iraqi forces' positions on the fronts of the I Army Corps, the II Army Corps, the III Army Corps, the IV Army Corps, and the VII Army Corps.

INA has learned that the Iraqi forces have taken the necessary measures to deal with these violations and prevent the enemy forces from improving their positions on the front.

At 1020 [0620 GMT] on 2 September, the enemy established three firing positions opposite our forces' positions in the I Army Corps sector. At 1335, four Iranian vehicles were seen, one of them withfive to six persons in military uniform, while another hoisted a flag over one of the peaks 250 meters from our units.

At 1100 on the same day, the enemy dug a trench 12 meters long, 550 meters from our units' forward positions. In the III Army Corps sector at 0930 on the same day, two Iranian groups, each comprising three to five persons, planted mines and erected barbed wire opposite our units. At 1135 on the same day, the enemy laid down a 50-meter wire in front of the Iranian rampart opposite our units. A telecommunications station was seen in the same place.

The Iranians were compelled to retreat to their positions after they were warned by our forces. An enemy engineering effort was also seen on the Iranian rampart opposite the sector of one of our units in the III Army Corps. The UN observers in the area were told of this.

From 0800 to 0830 on the same day, the sound of light weapons fire was heard coming from one of the Iranian positions. Five smoke bombs were thrown in the same area at 1100. In the VII Army Corps sector, our forces noticed an Iranian engineering effort opposite our units. The UN observers were also told of the incident.

In the III Army Corps sector at 0600 on 2 September, 12 Iranians were seen east of the Farang area. They were in two groups of six each. Our forces informed the UN observers of this violation and asked them to pressure the Iranian side to withdraw its personnel to their previous positions. At 2330 and 2345 on 2 September, the enemy fired two flare bombs in the I Army Corps sector. At 2200 on the same evening, it also fired a flare bomb and two other ordinary shots toward one of the peaks. It also fired a red flare toward Dhalam Valley [placename as received].

In the II Army Corps at 0115 on 3 September, two enemy personnel camewithin 15 meters of one of our units. Our forces compelled them to retreat to their previous positions.

At 1500 on 2 September, the enemy installed an SPG-9 gun in one of the positions opposite one of our units in the abovementioned sector. In the III Army Corps sector at 1950 on 2 Septemnber, the enemy built an emplacement for a similar gun on the rampart opposite our units in the area. At 1900 on the same evening, two shovels [preceding word in English] and one bulldozer were seen elevating the Iranian rampart and the observation post installed by the enemy in one of the positions opposite our units.

In the IV Army Corps sector at 2300 on the same evening, an enemy personnel fired two flare shots from a gun over the eastern bank of the Duwayrij River. At 2305, an enemy personnel fired two similar flare shots from the eastern area of the same river.

In the VII Army Corps sector at 1555 [not further specified, our units saw an Iranian boat in the Karun River with 13 persons heading toward the boats' anchorage. At 1950 [not further specified], an enemy personnel fired three shots at our units. The UN observers were told of all these Iranian violations.

86 Violations Reported

JN0309202688 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Iraq's permanent mission in Geneva issued a press statement today. The statement reads: The Iranian regime has made 86 cease-fire violations since it went into effect on 20 August.

The mission explained that Iraq informed the UN observer team and the UN secretariat of these violations. The statement points out that during this time the Iranian regime's officials of all ranks asserted in their statements the concentration of troops on battlefronts. The statement adds that the coincidence of these violations with the statements made by the Iranian regime's officials irrefutably confirms that the Iranian regime does not always adhere to the cease-fire and that this regime plans to maintain the conflict until it imagines it has regained its strength.

Further Violations Reported

JN0409212288 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Iraq has informed the UN Iran-Iraq Military Observers Group [UNIIMOG] of Iranian forces' continued violations of the cease-fire and noncompliance with Iraq's warnings through the UNIIMOG.

INA has learned that enemy forces yesterday and today committed a series of violations at various sectors of the front. In the Special I Army Corps sector at about 1315 [0915 GMT] on 3 September, two Iranian enemy monitoring posts were seen 500 meters from our positions. A number of enemy personnel were seen in the posts. This violation was documented by the UNIIMOG.

In the II Army Corps sector, an Iranian soldier fired one bullet at our units at 1100 on 3 September. At 1220, the enemy established a number of positions, including one for an MKC [as heard] machine gun 150-200 meters from our positions. At 1830 on the same day, a group estimated at seven enemy personnel dug positions 600 meters from our positions. Necessary measures were taken to force them to withdraw . The UNIIMOG was informed, and they asked the Iranian side not to repeat the action.

In the III Army Corps sector, a group of enemy personnel estimated at three to five people, at 0840 on 3 September, planted mines in front of and to the east of the drainage canal in front of the enemy bunker. The enemy erected a flag 5 minutes later about 100 meters from our units. At 1035, two members of the enemy tried to approach our positions and were forced to retreat. At 1010 on the same day, eight enemy personnel tried to set up a guard point. They were forced to withdraw after warnings. At 1415, the enemy set up a position for a light machine gun, but its personnel were forced to withdraw. Three enemy personnel were also forced to retreat after trying to come within 250 meters of our units. At 1425 on 3 September, the enemy set up a position for a light machine gun. Its personnel were forced to leave. At 1745, an enemy soldier fired a number of rounds from a light weapon atour forces.

At 2000, lights were seen and 10 tanks ware heard moving in front of one of our positions. Ten minutes later, the enemy fired a flash gun at our units.

At 1230 on 3 September, three enemy personnel came within 250 meters of our units and were forced to retreat. At 1815, five enemy personnel were seen in front of our positions carrying monitoring operations equipment. They were forced to withdraw. At 2100, the enemy fired a flare at our forces. These violations were reported to the UN observer team.

At 2010 on 3 September and in the IV Army Corps, the enemy fired flares at our units and the UN team was told of this violation.

At 0930 on 2 September and in the V Army Corps sector, an enemy group estimated at 15 was seen digging a trench on the (Sardi) mountain. At 1915 the same day, seven enemy peersonnel planted mines just below the borderline. At 0200 on 3 September, an enemy tank entered 200 meters inside our borders. The enemy also set up an ambush position below the (Sardi) mountain and the position was occupied by nine armed enemy men.

At 1645 on 3 September, nine enemy personnel were seen on the (Khadr Shai'un) mountain. They set up an observation post and a new radar position. The UN observer team was told of these violations and they were asked to impress on the Iranian side that they should not be repeated.

At 0930 on 3 September and in the VII Army Corps, an enemy boat with three soldiers attempted to leave the Qarun river to the Shatt al-'Arab waterway. At 1425 on the same day, an enemy boat left (Khowr 'Abadan) and entered Shat al-'Arab. At 1625, another boat withthree soldiers entered Shatt al-'Arab. The necessary meaures were taken to force the enemy boats to withdraw to their original positions. In the same sector, an enemy engineering effort was observed. The UN observer team was told of these violations.

UN Warnings Not Heeded

JN0509205688 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2012 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] The Iranian forces continued to violate the ceasefire, not heeding Iraq's warnings that were conveyed to Iran through the UN observers. INA has learned that between 0600 [0200 GMT] on 4 September and 0600 on 5 September the Iranian forces made a new series of violations in several sectors of the battlefront. In the I Army Corps sector, an enemy soldier fired 10 rifle bullets at our units at 1300 on 4 September.

In the II Army Corps sector, our units at 1100 on the same day saw an Iranian vehicle near the frontlines while disconnecting the barbed wire. At 0830 on the same day, a shovel [preceding word in English] was seen elevating a sandy hill in an Iranian rampart to a height exceeding 9 meters opposite our positions on the northern bank of the Al-'Arayis river. At 0930 on the same day, the enemy set up an anti-barbed wire system opposite its positions. A number of its personnel also planted mines in the area.

At 1000, a UN observers patrol saw the enemy set up an observation post on the enemy rampart, 20 meters from our forward rampart. At 1900, our forces spotted seven persons monitoring our units with binoculars. At 0650, an enemy boat withthree enemy troops was spotted opposite our units. At 0830, the enemy made a 4-meter-wide gap in the Iranian rampart. At 1245, the enemy widened the gap. At 1300, two enemy personnel approached our defensive positions by 400 meters. At 1800, a large Iranian vehicle was seen carrying concrete materials opposite our positions. It was followed by three pickups at 1840.

Our forces warned the Iranians who tried to approach our positions and forced them to retreat. An enemy boat was also warned and forced to retreat. This was communicated to the UN observers, who prevented the enemy from continuing [words indistinct].

In the IV Army Corps sector, the crack of 15 shots was heard in the Musian area at 0830. An enemy group, estimated to be of company size, also advanced 1 km from their previous positions and 4 km from our units. At 2205, the enemy fired a green flare from [words indistinct] behind the Duwayrij River. Our forces warned the enemy group to return to their positions, and they did so. The UN observers were notified of these violations.

In the VII Army Corps sector, an engineering effort was seen opposite our positions. The UN observers were informed of all these violations. They were asked to pressure the Iranian side to stop its engineering work and fortifications.

Spokesman Denies Bombing of Iranian Area

JN0509174888 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA)—Iraq has vehemently denied Iranian claims that Iraqi planes bombed an Iranian border area with rockets. In a statement to INA today, an Iraqi military spokesman said the Iraqi planes did not launch any raid [words indistinct]. What Iran claimed were blatant lies to conceal [words indistinct] cease-fire.

Report on Use of Chemical Warfare Denied

JN0209175688 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Sep (INA)—A responsible source of information has strongly denied that chemical weapons have been used in northern Iraq.

In a statement to INA tonight, the source said that the false media distortions propagated by various quarters are imaginative. He said that what happened in the north is that the traitors who collaborated with the Iranian invaders have completely collapsed with the Iranian military collapse. They have grown spiritless after the cease-fire announcement and began to flee toward Iran and the Turkish territory from the Iraqi Armed Forces and from the nationalist Kurds who will not tolerate the presence of the traitors who collaborated with the invaders and betrayed Iraq's soil.

The information source affirmed that Iraq has always been and will continue to be the country of the Arabs and the Kurds and all those defending the homeland, believing in its unity and sovereignty, and fighting against the invaders. He said there will be no mercy for traitors in Iraq.

Concluding his statement, the source of information stressed that the Iraqi Kurds enjoy a successful and distinguished experience in autonomy and exercise their full rights through autonomous institutions. He said that this model of autonomy is considered a vanguard example aspired to by the Kurds in Iran and elsewhere in order to obtain their national rights as did the Iraqi Kurds.

'Source' Denies Allegations

JN0409125888 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Ankara, 4 Sep (INA)—Doctors in Turkish medical teams working along the southern borders with Iraq have affirmed that they have never seen or treated any casualty caused by chemical weapons. In statements to the press following a visit to the Kukurca area in the southeastern part of Turkey, the doctors said they did not see any Kurd injured by chemical weapons.

An information source had categorically denied allegations spread by hostile media that Iraqi forces have used chemical weapons against the Kurds. He added that such news is unfounded and that Kurdish traitors have collapsed after the cease-fire announcement between Iraq and Iran and began to flee from Iraq, spreading lies to cover up their collapse.

Papers To Be Sued

JN0509110788 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA)—INA has learned that the competent authorities are preparing legal briefs to sue the papers involved in publishing false reports on the alleged use of chemical weapons in northern Iraq. An Iraqi judicial source told INA that a number of legislators are now preparing legal briefs to sue these papers because they embarked on a tendentious and fabricated campaign. Iraqi officials said that the claims propagated by anti-Iraq papers fall within the framework of an evil intentional media campaign carried out newspapers that are subjugated to the Zionist influence which is hostile to Iraq and the Arab nation. [passage omitted]

Report Called 'Unfounded'

JN0509122988 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1146 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA)—An INA commentator has vigorously denied an ASSOCIATED PRESS report claiming that Iraq has used chemical weapons in northern Iraq. He expressed surprise that this news agency should publish unfounded reports it receives on the telephone.

The commentator scoffed at fictional figures quoted by the ASSOCIATED PRESS on casualties sustained by Iraqi forces, saying that the statistics exist only in the minds of their authors. He explained that the truth of the matter was that Iran's hirelings collapsed, and some of those who fled abroad resorted to lies to cover up their defeat and rejection by our Kurdish people.

INA Cites Turkish Official

JN0509133088 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Ankara, 5 Sep (INA)—A Turkish health officer says no official statement has been made on alleged injuries by chemical weapons. A Turkish Health Ministry official told INA that no official announcement whatsoever has been made on chemical weapons casualties among the Kurds in Turkey. An INA correspondent reporting from Ankara reports that allegations on the use of chemical weapons reported by Turkish newspapers

failed to quote a single concrete case or produce any picture. These papers have drawn upon rumors based on misinformation and lies for propaganda purposes, the INA correspondent adds.

AFP had quoted Dr Kam Jimmy Oglo [name as received], head of the Turkish medical relief team, as stressing he had not seen anyone burned or otherwise affected by chemical weapons.

Kurdish Leader Voices Loyalty to Saddam Husayn

JN0409083388 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Sep (INA)—Hashim 'Aqrawi, secretary of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan [DPK] has affirmed that the party with all its strugglers will remain loyal and faithful to the leadership of President Saddam Husayn.

'Aqrawi added that the DPK will also remain a loyal soldier defending each particle of Iraqi territory from the farthest point in the beloved south to the farthest point in the lofty north.

In an interview published today in the newspaper AL-'IRAQ, 'Aqrawi said: The masses of the Kurdish people are lying in wait for the agents and collaborators who sold themselves to the foreign enemy.

'Aqrawi stressed that thus, the Kurdish people would be defending the gains and accomplishments which they have obtained, foremost among which is the autonomy granted to the Kurdistan region, thanks to the leader Saddam Husayn.

The Kurdish official pointed out that the DPK is celebrating the week of the glorious Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah battle, as this party is an indivisible part of the great Iraqi people. He added that the party—leadership and bases—was in the forefront of the battle defending great Iraq. He said that this constituted a portion of the sacrifices offered by all Iraqis.

Ramadan Returns From SFRY, Makes Statement

JN0309160288 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1405 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Sep (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and his accompanying delegation returned here today after a 3-day visit to the SFRY. He told INA that he conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings to SFRY President Raif Dizdarevic and stressed the pride of the Iraqi leadership and people in the growing relations with the SFRY as well as Iraq's concern about continuing and developing the joint action.

The first deputy prime minister also said that he discussed with the SFRY president and officials bilateral relations and developments in the Iraq-Iran war. He also praised the positive spirit that prevailed in the meetings, the official talks, and the meetings of the committees stemming from the Iraqi-SFRY joint committee for economic, scientific, technical, and trade cooperation—committees which stressed the two sides' eagerness to promote bilateral relations in all areas of cooperation.

Ramadan described the outcome of the visit as successful and fruitful and said that the two sides signed the minutes of the meetings of the 13th session of the Iraqi-SFRY committee for economic, scientific, technical, and trade cooperation. He stressed that the outcome of the visit is a great step in cooperation between the two countries because trade exchange will double and the SFRY companies will increase work to implement projects in Iraq.

Ramadan added that he reviewed with the SFRY officials Iraq's peace positions over the past 8 years of war; its serious and sincere cooperation in all the international efforts; its approval of all the international resolutions, including Resolution No 598; its repeated initiatives crowned by President Saddam Husayn's initiative; its clear and firm position that peace should be lasting, comprehensive, and documented on ground, at sea, and in the air; and its rejection of any maneuver or trick by the Iranian side to hamper the Geneva negotiations and undermine Resolution No 598 and the principle of firm and comprehensive peace.

Ramadan also said that the SFRY president asked him to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn as well as the appreciation and love of the SFRY leadership and people to his excellency and their eagerness to continue relations with Iraq in all fields. He added that the SFRY officials are interested in developing relations with Iraq and dealing with it on a comprehensive and lasting basis. He also said that the SFRY officials reiterated their appreciation for Iraq's repeated and clear peace positions as well as their support for Iraq's position to achieve a comprehensive and lasting peace. He said that these officials also expressed their appreciation for Iraq's heroic steadfastness and its victories in defense of legitimacy, peace, security, and progress.

Further on SFRY Visit

For reportage on the 2-day visit to the SFRY by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq and member of the Supreme Committee of the Revolution Command Council, see the Yugoslavia section of the 1 September East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Rabin: IDF Prepared To Deter Syria From War

TA0409211688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said that the IDF and the government must bring about a return to calm in the territories to prevent the leaders of the violence from deluding themselves into thinking that they can change government policy on peace and security. Minister Rabin addressed hundreds of families of fallen IDF soldiers during an evening dedicated to the IDF at the Haifa auditorium.

He added that Israel must make sure that Syria does not delude itself. He said the IDF is in a state of readiness on the Golan Heights, and everywhere else, to deter the Syrians from starting a war.

Tamir Confers With Soviet Deputy UN Ambassador

TA0209174488 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General Avraham Tamir met in the United States this evening with Valentin Lozinskiy, the Soviet deputy ambassador to the United Nations. Lozinskiy told Tamir that the Soviet Union gives high priority in its foreign policy to the solution of the Israeli-Arab dispute. According to the Soviet official, the PLO must fill the vacuum left by Jordan in the territories.

Our correspondent in the United States Shim'on Schiffer reports that the two men conferred for 1 and ½ hours in New York.

Soviet Official Sees 'Progress'

TA0309044688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Soviet policymakers are now giving the question of a solution to the Israel-Arab conflict high priority. This was stated in New York yesterday by the deputy Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, Valentin Lozinskiy, at a meeting with the director general of the Foreign Ministry, Avraham Tamir. The Soviet envoy also said that there has been real progress in relations between the two countries despite existing differences. Further improvement in ties were dependent on progress in the peace process, he said.

The Voice of Israel's correspondent in the United States says that the Russian spokesman emphasized his country's view that the PLO should fill the vacuum created by Jordan following its decision to cut ties with the territories.

Ambassador Lozinskiy also said that for the present it was impossible to fix a meeting between Foreign Minister Peres and his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze. Peres had asked for the meeting during his scheduled visit to the United Nations later this month. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0400 on 3 September adds that: "While the Soviet UN representative told Avraham Tamir that there has been real progress in relations between the two countries, Radio Moscow continues its practice of many months to make hostile broadcasts about Israel in each broadcast."]

'Senior' Hungarian Statesman Arrives 4 Sep

TA0409154988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] The chairman of the Hungarian state office for church affairs arrived in Israel for a visit. The visitor, Imre Miklos, said in the airport that he believes that his visit here is important. This visit expresses the wishes of Israel and Hungary to expand the ties between them. Our correspondent Dan Eshel notes that this is a first visit by a senior Hungarian statesman. Religious Affairs Minister Zvulun Hammer received the visitor at the airport.

Meets Shamir, Comments on Ties

TA0509123088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Hungarian Religious Affairs Minister Dr Imre Miklos today visited the Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial and held a meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Jack Katzenell reports:

[Begin recording] Yad Vashem is not only a memorial to the victims of the Nazis, said Imre Miklos. It is also a warning that such things must not be allowed to happen again. The Hungarian religious affairs minister was speaking after his visit to the Holocaust memorial in Jerusalem. He disclosed that a monument was also to be erected in Budapest for the victims of the Holocaust.

At his meeting with Prime Minister Shamir, Dr Miklos said there is no discrimination in Hungary between the different religions and Hungary is proud of its record with regard to the Jews. Shamir praised the Hungarian Government's attitude as positive and sympathetic and an object lesson for other governments. We attach great importance to the Jewish communities in Eastern Europe, Shamir said, and are interested in upgrading our relations with Hungary in all spheres, including the diplomatic one.

Afterwards, Miklos told the Voice of Israel he personally has no special role in promoting relations with Israel, but he hopes that his visit is part of a process by which relations will be advanced.

The Hungarian Foreign Ministry has indicated to its embassies and missions around the world that Shamir's forthcoming visit to Budapest is a kind of compensation for the earlier visit of Shim'on Peres. In a briefing, the Foreign Ministry quoted Jozsef Gyorke, deputy director of the political department of the Hungarian Communist Party Executive Committee, who said Shamir was

invited to avoid giving the impression that Hungary was intervening in Israel's domestic politics. Shamir's visit was described as a private working visit. [end recording]

Meets Religious Minister

TA0509183888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Religious Affairs Minister Zvulun Hammer has been invited by his Hungarian counterpart to pay a reciprocal visit to Hungary. The two countries also agreed to cooperate in the preservation of synagogues and Jewish cemeteries in Hungary. Our correspondent Mikha'el Miro reports that the agreement was reached at a working session held by Minister Zvulun Hammer and his counterpart Imre Miklos.

'Not Carrying' Political Message

TA0409203388 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1930 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Imre Miklos, the chairman of the Hungarian state office for church affairs, is now dining with Zvulun Hammer, Israel's religious affairs minister. Miklos arrived in Israel this afternoon on the first visit to Israel by a Hungarian minister.

On his arrival at the reception this evening, the Hungarian minister told our correspondent Natan Gutman that he is not carrying any political message from the Hungarian Government, but that he hopes relations between the two countries will improve. Miklos promised to help in the renovation of Jewish synagogues in Hungary.

Investments Planned

TA0609121688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Israel intends to set up a joint Israeli-American firm to promote investments in Hungary, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres announced in a meeting with Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, who is currently visiting Israel. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-Ami reports that Minister Peres intends to promote this plan during his visit to the United States at the end of the month.

Sharon Leaves for Poland on 'Private' Visit

TA0509154288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon left today on a visit to Poland. This is reported by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami. Minister Sharon will confer with Polish Government ministers dealing with international trade, industry, and economy. His visit, which is described as private, has been coordinated with the Foreign Ministry.

Jordan To Stop Paying Salaries of Waqf Officials

TA0309202388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Jordan has decided to no longer pay the salaries of the Muslim Waqf officials, the East Jerusalem newspaper AL-QUDS reports today. The decision will affect 400 Muslim clergymen, including workers of the Muslim courts and school teachers.

Last Month's Salaries Paid

JN0409070088 Jerusalem in Arabic to Arab World 0530 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] An informed source in the Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Department in eastern Jerusalem affirmed that the department had paid last month's salaries to its employees in all parts of the West Bank. The source told our correspondent, Ibrahim Shahid, that there was no truth to the rumors regarding the intention of Al-Awqaf department to freeze its employees' salaries.

Jordan Reducing West Bank University Students

TA0409202388 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] There has been an additional Jordanian move as part of its policy to cut itself off from the territories. According to regulations published today, the number of students living in Judaea and Samaria accepted by Jordanian universities will be drastically cut next year. It was decided that in several subjects the number of students from the territories will not exceed 3 per cent of the total number of students.

Our Arab affairs correspondent points out that as a result, students in the territories will be forced to study in Europe because Egypt is also limiting the number of Palestinian students, while the universities and colleges in the territories remain closed.

Shamir Denies Proposing 'Open Fire' Idea

TA0409113388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir denies he ever proposed the idea of allowing settlers and soldiers to open fire on stonethrowers in the territories. He was speaking in the cabinet this morning during a sharp exchange with Labor's Energy Minister Moshe Shahal, who charged that the proposal was against the law. Reporter Jack Katzenell says the exchange came during a report from Defense Minister Rabin on recent disturbances in the territories and the firebomb incident near the settlement of Ma'ale 'Amos. A settler who was the target of the petrol bomb fired at what he thought were his attackers, wounding two Israeli soldiers.

Earlier this morning, Knesset Member Yuval Ne'eman of the opposition Tehiya Party cabled the prime minister, saying the time had come for the government to

understand that Israel was in a state of war and that rioters should not be treated as civilians, but as active enemies. Israeli civilians, he said, who are stoned or have firebombs thrown at them should be considered soldiers in battle.

Rabin Says Violence 'Declining' in Territories

TA0409204988 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2030 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said that we are now in a gradual process of declining violence in the territories. He said that the demonstrations which were characteristic of the first stage [of the unrest] have almost disappeared, and there is now pressure by the inhabitants of the territories to find a political solution.

The defense minister was speaking in Haifa at the conclusion of an evening dedicated to the IDF, organized by the relatives of fallen soldiers.

Our correspondent Qobi Mandel reports that Rabin reiterated that the Cabinet did not discuss any proposal to approve opening fire at stone throwers.

The IDF must operate within the law, the minister pointed out, and any Army that does not act in such a way will become merely a mob of soldiers.

Military Police Deployed on 'Emergency Footing'

TA0509164188 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 5 Sep 88 p 2

[Report by military correspondent Tali Zelinger]

[Excerpts] Since the outbreak of the intifada [uprising] in the territories, the military police have been deployed on an emergency footing. This was disclosed yesterday by Brigadier General Emil Elimelekh, the chief military police officer, in a meeting with military reporters on the occasion of military police day.

Gen Elimelekh disclosed that the entire reserve manpower, numbering approximately 300 individuals a month, is deployed at various installations. Furthermore, in view of the situation, the head of the Manpower Branch has approved an allocation of at least 50 new recruits from field units to the military police, plus the conversion of reservists from their regular reserve units to the military police. Thus, 120 such reservists have already passed basic training to join the military police. The military police have also received an additional lockup facility because of the intifada, the 'Oz installation. Training programs have been cut as traffic violations have required greater attention in the wake of increasing traffic along the roads in the territories. The military police's investigation branch has increased its activity substantially. [passage omitted]

That branch has been encountering difficulties in investigating the deaths of Arabs in the territories shot by IDF soldiers. This results from the lack of cooperation of either the victims' families or eyewitnesses. Sometimes this is exacerbated by a vow of silence sworn by commanders and enlisted men from the units under investigation.

Of the more than 250 Arab fatalities suffered since the outbreak of the intifada, only 196 were caused by the IDF. This emerges from data furnished by the chief military police officer. He maintained that the military police's investigation branch is probing 154 cases involving 196 casualties. It concentrates on only the activity of the IDF soldiers, and the shots fired by the soldiers and the security forces. This inquest has shown that the other locals who were killed were shot by settlers or others, Gen Elimelekh said.

All in all, since December, 430 investigation files have been opened. The investigation of two-thirds of them has already been completed. The breakdown is as follows: 154 cases of unnatural death, 71 injury cases, 142 files investigate breaches of authority by personnel, and 63 cases involve property damages. [passage omitted]

IDF Forbids Tear Gas in 'Closed Spaces'

TA0509165088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] The chief medical officer has notified Citizens Rights Movement Knesset Member [MK] 'Oded Zucker that the General Staff operations division has issued new instructions to the IDF soldiers forbidding the use of tear gas in closed spaces.

Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that the instructions were issued in the wake of a report compiled by five senior physicians, which stated that the use of tear gas in closed spaces endangers human life. The physicians' inquiry of the issue was made upon MK Zucker's request.

Radio Reporters Banned From Covering Territories

TA0509092988 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 5 Sep 88 p 1

[Report by Daniyel Ben-Simon]

[Text] The umbrella organization of the Voice of Israel's employees association decided yesterday not to allow radio workers to tour the territories. [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew on 5 September on page 1 carries a similar report by Lily Galili, which adds that the decision became effective at 1500 local time on 4 September]. Reporters will not cover any event beyond the Green Line from now until further notice. The ban applies to journalists, technicians, and administrative workers.

The decision was made in light of the Israel Broadcasting Authority's [IBA] refusal to provide the radio employees with adequate protection or appropriate compensation for work in the territories.

The radio employees want their salaries to be on a par with those of their colleagues on the television staff. The IBA executive is expected to meet to discuss the radio workers' sanctions.

Court Backs Cutting West Bank Phone Lines

TA0509082888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] The High Court of Justice has rejected the appeal by the Ilhaq association, which is active in the territories, requesting that the court instruct the IDF commander in Judaea and Samaria to revoke the order on cutting telephone lines in the territories from the international exchange. The court says that the demand that such calls be made only after special permission is obtained in advance falls within the commander's jurisdiction.

Whether this authority is applied reasonably or not is something that should be judged according to the circumstances prevailing at the time of the decision. Another consideration is the application of the ruling during an uprising that is influenced by and receives directives from abroad. Therefore, the decision cannot be regarded as illogical.

The use of telephone links to transmit instructions to terrorist organization commands and their activists, as well as for the sake of reporting on events in the area, is a forgone conclusion. The High Court of Justice determined as groundless the argument that this limitation is a manifestation of practices that are unacceptable in international law. In turning down the appeal, the court ruled that any resident of the territories who wishes to call an overseas number must request a special license. This was reported by our correspondent 'Adi Malul.

More on Unrest, Related Incidents in Territories

Gaza 'Relatively Quiet'

TA0309102288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] IDF soldiers shot and wounded two inhabitants of Al-Shati' in the Gaza Strip. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that the incident occurred last night as a riot was being dispersed. The casualities were treated at Gaza's Al-Shifa' Hospital.

An IDF force was attacked in the Rafah refugee camp market by youngsters who threw stones. One of the assailants sustained slight leg wounds and was taken to the hospital.

The Gaza Strip was relatively quiet this morning. Business and traffic continued normally. The only reported incidents were stonings in the Al-Shati' refugee camp, Dayr al-Balah, and the Shabura neighborhood of Rafah.

Bus 'Slightly Damaged'

TA0409055588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Three Molotov cocktails were thrown last night at a bus driving through Jericho, but nobody was hurt. The bus was slightly damaged. Israeli cars were stoned near the village of 'Azzun in Samaria. The IDF imposed a curfew on the area and provided escorts for the cars. The chairman of the Samaria District Council said four cars were damaged. He demanded that the defense minister expel the leading agitators without delay. On Friday, the army uprooted dozens of roadside trees outside 'Azzun because they had served as cover for stone throwers.

A 70-year-old woman from the Arab village of (Dayr al-Maqsur) in Galilee was knocked down and killed yesterday as she was crossing the main Shefar'am-Nazareth road. The driver, who was from Qiryat Ata, was injured and taken to hospital. Hundreds of (Dayr al-Maqsur) residents came out and began stoning passing cars. Large numbers of police were called in and the Galilee area police chief promised the residents that he would try to obtain better safety conditions on the road.

A firebomb was thrown yesterday at the Bank Hapoalim branch in the Israeli Arab village of Al-Taiyiba in the Triangle area. It broke the window, but went out without causing further damage. The police believe the motive could have been nationalistic, or possibly just vandalism for its own sake.

Jericho Bus Passengers Wounded

TA0409062588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] It has been learned that several passengers of the bus that was the target of Molotov cocktails in Jericho last night were slightly injured. The bus was damaged.

The bus driver told our correspondent Moti Amir that he could have prevented the incident had he been armed, but that his weapon had been confiscated 3 months ago after he had fired during a similar incident.

Publication of Leaflets Delayed

TA0409070688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Confusion reigned among residents of the territories over the weekend. The delay in the publication of Leaflet No 25 of the Unified National Command of the Uprising and Leaflet No 29 of the Islamic Resistance Movement left a vacuum that was instantly filled by

rumors and differing explanations. According to one theory, the leaflets were not distributed because of disagreements among the uprising command's leaders.

Radical Muslim representatives objected to the uprising's leaflet, which was crowded with events and commemoration days and which left them no space in which to demand that the residents obey their own leaflet. They also objected to the moderate political platform proposed by the Palestinian Communist Party.

Following this objection, the communists published a manifesto warning of a possible split in the Palestinian people if the PLO establishes a government-in-exile without reorganizing its institutions, including the PNC. The manifesto, published over the weekend, included the Communist Party's demand that the PLO show responsibility in view of the Jordanian disengagement from the territories, and reorganize the PNC to enable it to make political decisions in accordance with the new situation.

IDF Fire Wounds 2

TA0409081988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Two residents of the village of Abu Dis were wounded while a riot was being dispersed. IDF soldiers entered the village; when their lives were threatened they opened fire, wounding two youths, who were evacuated to Al-Maqasid Hospital in East Jerusalem.

'Relatively Quiet Weekend'

TA0409124988 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 4 Sep 88 p 4

[Report by Oren Kohen, Shim'on Elqabetz, and Uri Sharon]

[Excerpts] The territories experienced a relatively quiet weekend except for several violent events in Samaria and the Gaza Strip. Arab sources in Tulkarm reported violent nighttime riots which were aimed at testing the alertness of the new reserve unit stationed in the area.

Violent demonstrations were staged in the Tulkarm refugee camp, during which a female resident sustained a head wound when hit by a rubber bullet. Demonstrations were also staged yesterday in the village of Far'awn near Tulkarm. The security forces raided a youth center in the Nur al-Shams refugee camp; according to a report by residents, the forces confiscated equipment belonging to the club. Residents of the village of Jayyus removed an obstacle placed by the IDF on the main road leading into the village. IDF soldiers last week conducted an operation in the village, after which they built a dirt knoll to seal off the village entrance. The knoll was removed by the residents last Friday, but the IDF reconstructed it at once. Yesterday the residents removed the dirt from the village entrance again.

During this weekend's riots in the Gaza Strip, three people were injured, including a Rafah resident who sustained head wounds from .22-caliber bullets; he was transferred to the Sheba Medical Center in critical condition. [passage omitted]

A Molotov cocktail was hurled yesterday at an IDF patrol near the (Al-Faris) market in Gaza. Eyewitnesses said that the bomb exploded, but caused no casualties or damage. Army circles refused to react to the event; the IDF spokesman in Gaza said: "It is not the IDF's practice to issue reports on Molotov cocktails." Eyewitnesses further said that IDF soldiers resorted to both live fire and tear gas, but no reports of casualties were received. [passage omitted]

Elsewhere, a minor from the village of Silwan who had been convicted of hurling stones at a bus in East Jerusalem was sentenced last Thursday to 4 years in prison, with 2 years suspended. The youth greeted the sentence with a broad grin. His family, which was present in court, also seemed pleased.

The Haifa District Court sentenced a resident of Baqa al-Gharbiyya to 18 months, including 6 months in prison. The youth had admitted he tried to transfer the intifada [uprising] from the territories into Israel.

The prosecutor claimed that the young man and two of his friends began hurling stones and firebombs at Israeli vehicles in March 1988. The defendant said he regrets his deeds. [passage omitted]

AL-FAJR Editor Detained

TA0409201388 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Haddam Abd al-Qadir Ra'id, the night editor of the AL-FAJR newspaper, who lives in the Shu'fat refugee camp, was detained tonight for 6 months under an administrative order.

Our correspondent Uri Kohen-Aharonov also reports that the Jerusalem police decided to press charges against Shaykh Muhammad Sa'id Jamal, Jerusalem's deputy mufti, for inciting an illegal gathering. In early July, when the Religious Affairs Ministry began to dig the opening to the Wailing Wall tunnel near the Via Dolorosa, the shaykh is suspected of having urged the Arabs through the Temple Mount's loudspeaker system to defend Al-Aqsa. It was after that action that the riots began. The shaykh can receive a maximum 3-year sentence.

Troops Fire at Bottlethrowers

TA0509111988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Empty bottles were thrown this morning at the police station in Ramallah. IDF soldiers stationed there opened fire. No one was hurt and no damage was caused.

Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that [settler activist] Pinhas Wallerstein's car was pelted with rocks near the village of 'Ayn Yabrud. One of the stones smashed the windshield and slightly injured Wallerstein in the shoulder.

2 Wounded in Stonings

TA0509181488 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Report by Moti Amir]

[Text] In most areas today there was relative quiet in the territories. No extraordinary events were reported, except for stonethrowing incidents in several locations. Pinhas Wallerstein, head of the Mate Binyamin Regional Council, was slightly injured by a stone near the village of 'Ayn Yabrud. An Israel Electricity Company worker was slightly injured by a stone in the outskirts of Hebron.

The struggle between the Islamic Resistance Movement and the Unified National Command of the Uprising continued today in the territories amid this relative quiet. The Command today issued a special leaflet condemning the extremist Muslims and calling on the popular committees to protect businessmen so that Muslims do not take over the Palestinian national street.

For its part, the Islamic Resistance Movement today published a 40-page Islamic covenant, thus challenging the Palestinian Covenant. The gist of the Islamic covenant is based on the ideology of Muslim Brotherhood and includes extremist religious elements.

The Civil Administration in Judaea and Samaria today closed down the Association Friendship of Al-Najah University in Nabulus after two engineers were caught giving private tutoring in contravention of the order issued by the commander of the Central Command closing all educational institutions. The two were arrested and will be brought to trial. At the beginning of the week, 12 students and 2 engineers were also arrested in the college at Abu Dis on similar charges.

2 Journalists, Others Arrested

TA0609095688 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Sep 88 pp A1, 2

[Report by Yosi Levi and Rahamim Ya'aqov]

[Excerpt] Four men, including two journalists from East Jerusalem, were arrested last night during a meeting in the village of Hizma, east of Jerusalem. Arab sources said the four had called on AL-FAJR journalist Hasan al-Khatib (one of those arrested) on the occasion of the birth of his son. The second journalist is Salah al-Zuhayka of AL-SHA'B, who has been placed in administrative detention in the past and who is one of the most prominent journalists in the territories. The other two are residents of Mazra'ah al-Qibliyah and Dayr Jarir in the Ramallah District.

[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 0600 GMT on 6 September reports that "overnight the Jerusalem Police arrested 13 Arabs from Shu'fat and Silwan on suspicion of having been involved in recent riots in those areas. Their interrogation continues."]

There were few incidents in the West Bank yesterday, mostly in the Janin District. The incidents occurred in Tubas, the refugee camp in the town of Janin, and in the villages of Jalamah and 'Arranah. Two youngsters were reportedly wounded by gunfire. [passage omitted] [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English on 6 September in a report by Joel Greenberg on pages one and twelve reports that "in clashes between Palestinian protesters and troops, three persons were reported wounded Sunday night at Silat al-Harithiyah and another yesterday at Jalbun. Both villages are in the Janin area."]

'Sweeping Arrests' in Qalqilyah

TA0609115988 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Sweeping arrests are being conducted in Qalqilyah and have been since very early this morning. The security forces are still in the area, which has been declared a closed military zone. Our correspondent in the territories 'Eran Ben-Porat returned from Qalqilyah a short time ago.

[Begin recording] [Ben-Porat] In the early hours of the morning, a large force of IDF troops began marching into the town of Qalqilyah. A curfew was clamped on its 25,000 inhabitants, and searches began right away. [passage omitted]

It is no coincidence that Qalqilyah was chosen as the target of this operation. Qalqilyah has been one of the most problematic towns since the beginning of the uprising, particularly due to the large number of Israeli cars driving through it. This is how Major General 'Amram Mitzna', commander of the Central Command, explained the objectives of the operation.

[Mitzna'] Qalqilyah is situated on a very important crossroads. A lot of civilian traffic drives through it, and the situation here had definitely become unbearable. Therefore, we decided to operate now, and in Qalqilyah at that.

[Ben-Porat] Replying to a question, Maj Gen Mitzna' said that the complaints of settlers in the region about security conditions had had an impact on the decision, but the operation—which is still continuing—had been in the works for a long time, and its objectives are long-term ones.

Summing up the operation, Maj Gen Mitzna' said he believes calm will be restored in the area, although he could not promise that absolute calm would be attained.

[Mitzna'] We have given extra treatment to Qalqilyah. I have no doubt that we will lower the level of violence and the number of stone-throwing incidents. At the same time, I have no doubt that stones will yet be thrown in Qalqilyah. I suggest that we do not get our hopes too high. [end recording]

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1100 GMT on 6 September adds that "most of those arrested were found to possess weapons, such as knives, truncheons, and axes. A large amount of inflammatory material, including leaflets issued by the popular committee in Qalqilyah, was captured in the operation."]

Palestinian CP Criticizes Government-in-Exile

TA0309192488 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A leaflet distributed in the territories this week on behalf of the Palestinian Communist Party criticizes the plan for the establishment of a government-in-exile and stresses the need for the PLO to accept the principle of the 1947 borders.

In reaction, PFLP leaders sharply attacked Bashir Barghuthi, the leader of the communists in the territories.

4 Jailed for Refusal To Serve in Gaza Strip

TA0209165388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Four soldiers who serve in the same reserves battalion were sentenced today to 22 days in prison for refusing to serve in the Gaza Strip. The soldiers are Corporal Yonatan Talmon of Tel Aviv, Corporal Victor Ranetzky of Kibbutz Ga'ton, Corporal Howard Cohen of Kibbutz Bet Ha'emeq, and a fourth soldier who asked to remain anonymous.

Our correspondent Karmela Menashe points out that this is the first time since the beginning of the uprising in the territories that several soldiers from the same unit have simultaneously refused to serve in the territories. Six reservists are currently serving prison terms on similar charges.

Trial of Spy Suspect Kalmanovich Begins 5 Sep

TA0509083288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] The trial of Shabtay Kalmanovich, charged with espionage for the Soviet Union, began at the Tel Aviv District Court today. Our correspondent Pe'erli Shahar reports that Kalmanovich was escorted to the hall flanked by policemen. He briefly embraced his parents and wife, but was forbidden to talk to anyone. The trial is being held in camera.

Statements Signed 'Under Duress'

TA0509174088 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Excerpts] The Kalmanovich trial began today. Shabtay Kalmanovich, charged with espionage for the Soviet Union, claims that the statements he signed during his investigation were taken under duress and are therefore inadmissible in court. A hearing, the purpose of which is to settle this issue, began today. Our correspondent Yasmin Qeyni reports:

[Begin recording] [Passage omitted] The fact a hearing is being held is a result of the fact that during the investigation Kalmanovich pleaded guilty at least partly to the charges against him. He is now claiming that those admissions were taken forcibly and against his free will. Therefore, he is now denying the admissions and requesting that they not be submitted to the judges. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Iran Reportedly Planned Mining of Aqaba Port

JN0309185488 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 2 Sep 88 p 1

[Text] Geneva—Arab diplomatic sources in Geneva have told AL-QABAS that the Iranian military command had trained a team of frogmen to mine the Jordanian port of Aqaba to sabotage the main access to the sea used by Iraq for its civil and military imports. The sources added that technical and political difficulties prompted the Iranians to drop their plan. Meanwhile, it is clear that the Jordanians, who anticipated such a step, took the necessary security precautions to protect the port and ships using it.

Committee Decides To Close JERUSALEM STAR

JN0209105288 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 1-2 Sep 88 p 2

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat]

[Text] Amman—As of next week, newsstands will be missing a newspaper. THE JERUSALEM STAR, Jordan's only English-Language weekly, will no longer be published. The decision, made apparently on financial grounds, was taken this week by the newly-appointed management committee of the Jordan Press and Publishing Co., publishers of AL-DUSTUR and the six-year-old JERUSALEM STAR.

The committee, which replaced the company's board of directors last week, took the decision during its first meeting Sunday. It was also decided that the staff should be given one-month notice, and announced that this week's issue of the STAR will be its last. The STAR's editor, Usamah al-Sharif, expressed deep regret at the decision, describing it as "rash" and "personal." He argued that the magazine-like newspaper was on its way out of the red and that losses "have been drastically reduced over the last two years."

According to figures provided by Al-Sharif, who became editor in 1984, the STAR's losses were brought down from JD 40,000 in 1986 to JD 27,000 in 1987 and JD 4,900 in the first half of this year. "We have cut our losses by JD 17,000 in one year," Al-Sharif told the JORDAN TIMES. He said the company's former board of directors had agreed in June to give the newspaper until the end of the year to get out of the red. The new management, he said, ignored this arrangement. "The committee's decision took only few minutes," Al-Sharif noted. "They said the decision was based solely on the financial performance of the newspaper."

Al-Sharif, who fought several times in the past against the closure of the newspaper, said the financial losses did not justify the closure. "It is true the STAR is losing," he said, "but this is a newspaper, not a grocery store or a supermarket." He said the losses this year, about JD 800 a month, amounted to "no more than the salary of one senior member of the staff." He asserted that when it was established, the STAR was "not intended to be a money-making venture." He pointed out that "it carries the name of Jerusalem, it fills a vacuum, in Jordan and enhances the country's image." All these, he added, "were not taken into account when the rash decision was taken."

Al-Sharif lamented that since the transformation of the Jordan Press and Publishing Company last year from a family-owned company into a public shareholding company, bankers and businessmen, rather than journalists, took over the board. The Al-Sharif family had controlled the company's management before the government's reshuffling measures. Mahmud al-Sharif, Usamah's father, was removed as chairman of the board and editor-in-chief of AL-DUSTUR and replaced by his brother Kamal al-Sharif as committee chairman and 'Abd al-Salam al-Tarawinah as editor in chief. Some of the former board members were reappointed on the new committee and new members were introduced. The reshuffle had apparently tilted the balance in favour of closing the STAR, which hung in the balance ever since its founding in 1982.

Al-Sharif, 28, said the STAR has always been "a bone of contention between members of the Al-Sharif family and the other members on the board. We now have to give in to the closure decision with great sadness." He said that 17 staff members have lost their jobs as a result of the decision in addition to several freelancers and correspondents inside and outside Jordan. The newspaper now has to refund 1,500 foreign subcribers and abandon plans to issue an international edition of the newspaper to be distributed in the United States.

Al-Sharif, who studied journalism in the U.S., said he is in the process of making an attempt to take over the STAR's licence from the company and publish it as a private firm. He said he was awaiting a response to his demand from concerned authorities. "We can print it anywhere as a private company," he said. "I don't know about our chances, but we are contacting senior officials." He asserted that it was wrong to assume that an English-language newspaper can make it financially in Jordan because of limited readership and lack of sufficient advertising revenue. "The STAR had a journalistic message," Sharif, who jointed the STAR as a reporter in 1982, said. "It was a bridge of understanding, but, it seems, this is not the perception of the committee members. It is a very sad thing that newspapers don't die. They are killed, just like injured horses."

VOL on Velayati Effort for Hostage Release

NC0209151988 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] In an interview with British television today Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said that he recently met with certain groups in Lebanon which are friendly with Iran and asked them to make efforts to bring about the release of foreign hostages. Velayati said that these groups, which did not necessarily take part in kidnappings, have promised to make every possible effort.

Terry Waite Said Ill; Possible Release 'Soon'

NC0309080788 Paris AFP in English 0800 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Beirut, Sept 3 (AFP)—The British Anglican Envoy Terry Waite, who is believed held by pro-Iranian groups, is suffering from a stomach ailment and may be released soon, the weekly Lebanese news magazine AL-SHIRA' reported on Saturday.

Mr. Waite, who was seized by unidentified gunmen while on a hostage-negotiating mission in predominantly Moslem West Beirut on January 29, 1987, was reportedly about to released because of his "rapidly deteriorating health." His captors had also summoned a gastroenterologist to treat the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, the magazine said.

On Friday, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Veleyati said he had met with Lebanese "groups friendly to Iran" to help in freeing the western hostages held in Lebanon.

AL-SHIRA' first became widely known when it reported that United States officials had offered Iranian leaders weapons in return for the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon—thereby unleashing the Irangate affair.

Al-Huss Withdraws Government Resignation 2 Sep

NC0209172988 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] The most significant event today was the letter which Acting Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss sent to President Amin al-Jumayyil withdrawing the government's resignation. The letter reads:

Your Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil: The late Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced the government's resignation on 4 May 1987. He was martyred in a criminal assassination on 1 June 1987. Consequently, the following presidential decree was issued: Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of labor, national education, and fine arts in the outgoing government of late Prime Minister Rashid Karami is appointed acting prime minister to conduct the government's business until a new government is formed.

In the circumstances, the government was considered to have resigned as of the date when late prime Minister Rashid Karami announced this resignation. The government has been considered as non-existent since his martyrdom. Since the aforementioned decree was issued, we have repeatedly called on various occasions for the anomalous government situation to be dealt with by the formation of a new government. Despite this, you did not accept the government's resignation and have, for a period of 1 year and 3 months, failed to arrange for the formation of a new government.

We believe that there is no legal or constitutional reason for changing the government during the period leading up to the constitutional deadline for the election of a new president, particularly since most of this time has already elapsed. We believe that the formation of a new government in the current delicate political situation will lead to unpredictable results, involving the country in division and fragmentation and threatening its unity and that of the constitutional institutions.

In view of this, and in order that the previous government situation will not be used as a reason for creating a grave political situation if there is a change of government under the current delicate circumstances, we inform you that we have withdrawn the government's resignation which was announced by the late Prime Minister Rashid Karami. In the meantime, we emphasize that we would not have taken this step now, were it not for our eagerness to resolve an issue which could turn into a mine on the path of the constitutional deadline, threatening to derail the train of the presidential election. We see no alternative to the implementation of this deadline on schedule through the election of a new president for the republic, within the period stipulated in the Constitution. We are still counting on the ability of the Chamber of Deputies to carry out this constitutional duty, in appreciation of the historic national sense of responsibility it implies during the most delicate stage in the life of our homeland Lebanon.

[Signed] Acting Prime Minister Salim al-Huss.

Al-Jumayyil Rejects Withdrawal

NC0209200588 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Statement issued by the Directorate General of the Presidency on 2 September]

[Text] His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received at noon on Friday, 2 September, a letter from His Excellency Acting Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss in which he informs his excellency the president of his decision to withdraw the government resignation announced by late Prime Minister Rashid Karami. His Excellency Prime Minister al-Huss' request to withdraw the resignation is considered contrary to the Constitution, laws, general principles, and constitutional customs for the following reasons:

1. The original prime minister, the late Rashid Karami, submitted the government's resignation. After his death Decree No 3936 was issued, on 1 June 1987, appointing His Excellency Prime Minister Salim al-Huss acting prime minister of the resigned government to conduct the government's business until a new government was formed. It was stated clearly in the decree that Prime Minister Karami's government had resigned. This clearly indicates that his excellency the president had accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Karami's government, finally and irrevocably. Salim al-Huss, after being appointed acting prime minister of the resigned government, whose resignation was accepted, was asked to conduct the government's business until a new government was formed. It is not possible in either form or substance to withdraw the resignation, because this contradicts the provisions of the decree which entrusted His Excellency Prime Minister al-Huss with the role of caretaker.

2. It can thus be concluded that Prime Minister Karami was the one who submitted the government's resignation, not Prime Minister al-Huss. Prime Minister al-Huss has no legal capacity to withdraw the resignation submitted by the original prime minister. This was clearly confirmed in his letter to his excellency the president today, when he maintained that the government has been in a state of resignation since the late Prime Minister Karami announced this decision and has been considered fallen since his martyrdom.

3. With the mere issuance of Decree 3936 on 1 June 1987, appointing Dr Salim al-Huss acting prime minister of the resigned government to run the business of government, the government is considered resigned and fallen with the death of its head. The resignation is effective in all its aspects, and there is no room for its withdrawal. Nevertheless, his excellency the president appeals to His Excellency Acting Prime Minister al-Huss, the ministers, and political and spiritual leaders to devote their efforts at this historic juncture for holding the presidential elections by their constitutional deadline and in a spirit of reconciliation and national accord. His excellency, who is entrusted with defending the Constitution, emphasizes his eagerness to exercise his constitutional powers in full by ensuring the continuation of Lebanese legitimacy and ensuring the transfer of power in a sound, calm, and democratic atmosphere in order to safeguard Lebanon's independence, territorial integrity, and the unity of its people and institutions.

Al-Huss Responds

NC0309084988 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Asked his opinion of the presidency's response to his letter yesterday, acting Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said: I said what I had to say in a well-argued and explicit letter. If have anything to add, it is to reemphasize that, through our endeavors, we wished to avert reaching a crisis as a result of the possibility of the emergence of the so-called transitional government. We hope that the presidency's response has nothing to indicate a determination to form such a government, the establishment of which will not serve the unity of the country and institutions. In any case, we emphasize that there is no alternative to meeting the constitutional deadline on schedule through the election of a new president for the republic. We are still banking on the Chamber of Deputies' ability to fulfill this constitutional duty.

Al-Huss Emphasizes Legality

NC0609090088 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Acting Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss today sent messages to the ambassadors of the big powers, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, and the spiritual leaders concerning developments in the situation regarding the constitutional deadline.

In an interview with newsmen today, Prime Minister al-Huss emphasized the legality of his decision to withdraw the government's resignation. He said: It is no secret that Lebanon is facing a crisis. Efforts are being made on the local, regional, and international levels to deal with this crisis. If these efforts have not produced decisive results yet, this does not justify wagering on the continuation of the crisis. No crisis in history has remained without a solution, and this crisis will be resolved. I believe that the solution will confirm the unity of this people and this homeland. Had this country been the target of division, Cypriotization, or Balkanization, as some claim, its division would not have waited until the constitutional deadline.

Asked whether there is anything new regarding the decision to withdraw the government's resignation, Prime Minister al-Huss said: The decision to withdraw the government's resignation was conveyed officially to the president of the republic in a letter containing the underlying reasons. I think that I took a responsible stand dictated by the national duty at this extraordinary juncture, and I did it out of concern for the integrity and unity of the homeland.

Prime Minister al-Huss added: If the president has contested the constitutionality of my decision, that is his affair. In doing so, he has expressed a certain viewpoint. However, he is aware that there are other parties in Lebanon which do not agree with him. The Constitution which grants powers to the president, making him a sort of king over a republic, does not give him the powers of a constitutional court. He alone cannot judge whether the decision I made was constitutional or not. He says that my decision was unconstitutional, and I say it was constitutional. The Chamber of Deputies is the ultimate authority which can resolve this argument.

Birri Endorses Al-Huss Move, 'Second Republic'

NC0209164988 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Commenting on Acting Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss' withdrawal of the government's resignation, Amal Movement leader Minister Nabih Birri has affirmed that the present government is the only legitimate one and must remain in office until the achievement of reconciliation and the election of a president of the Republic. He said it is not customary to dismiss the prime minister, adding: We will not accept any custom, constitution, or law if it violates human rights.

Minister Birri said that the Bkirki statement [issued by the Maronite deputies following a meeting in Bkirki] did not offer anything new. It put forward general principles, the like of which we have heard in numerous statements since the first government after Lebanon's independence, he declared. He revealed that a study is being made of proposals regarding the establishment of a constituent assembly for the second republic [al-jumhuriyah al-thaniyah].

Meets Iranian Official

LD0209163888 Tehran IRNA in English 1524 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Beirut, Sept. 2, IRNA—An Iranian delegation headed by Charge d'Affaires of the Islamic Republic's Embassy here 'Ali Asghar Mohammadi Thursday conferred with head of Amal Movement Nabih Birri on Lebanon's recent developments. The two sides stressed the need for ending internal disputes among Muslims in Lebanon as well as their unity against the Zionists. The Iranian official briefed Birri on the Persian Gulf situation, Iraq-Iran war and the U.N.-sponsored Geneva talks. Meanwhile, in a separate meeting with Lebanon's parliament speaker Husayn al-Husayni, Mohammadi condemned U.S. and Israeli illegitimate interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs, especially in presidential elections. Mohammadi placing emphasis on administration of justice among all Lebanese and elimination of discrepancies said the only solution to Lebanon's crisis lies in backing the anti- Zionist resistance of Muslim Mojahedin.

Ja'ja' Rejects 'Pro Tempore President'

NC0309141788 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Dr Samir Ja'ja' has rejected the election of a pro tempore president. He maintained that the dispute does not concern the length of the presidential term but rather the personality and description of the president. In an interview with the international edition of Kuwait's newspaper AL-QABAS [as heard], Dr Ja'ja' noted that this is the first time foreign countries have collectively opposed the nomination of former President Sulayman Franjiyah and stressed the need for holding the elections. Dr Ja'ja' expressed the conviction that the Soviet Union also opposes Franjiyah's nomination.

In his interview Dr Ja'ja' affirmed that the Lebanese Forces enjoy excellent relations with a number of Arab countries, maintaining coordination on several basic issues. The Lebanese Forces commander advised opposing factions to give up the military option, because the consequences would not be in their favor.

Comments on Iddih, 'Awn

NC0309170188 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Dr Samir Ja'ja' has stated that the situation in Lebanon is not as bad as some people imagine. In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS, he questioned talk about a transitional government when much can be done before the constitutional deadline expires.

Ja'ja' opposed the idea of the present government's remaining in power. He expressed the view that current efforts will have positive results. He added that there is nothing to fear if the election does not take place on time, as it can be held later. He implied that measures will taken to obstruct the election if Franjiyah's candidacy continues. Ja'ja' praised Raymond Iddih, saying: I respect and revere him. We will become acquainted with each other sooner or later. In response to a question, Ja'ja' said he would accept unconditionally nominating General 'Awn if Patriarch Sfayr endorsed the nomination. He declared that the confrontation with Gen 'Awn is over.

Ja'ja' declared that attempts to mediate between Damascus and the Lebanese Forces will not succeed, adding that he is not ready to go to Damascus if invited, because of current considerations.

'Awn Rejects 'Spectator' Role for Army

NC0509193188 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Army Commander General Michel 'Awn has emphasized that the Army will not allow itself to remain a mere spectator after 23 September if presidential elections are not held. In a speech during a meeting with senior command officers in Al-yarzi this morning, Gen 'Awn said: Events in the Lebanese arena during the present phase are internal, regional, and international heresy against us. Gen 'Awn fractured his right arm in a traffic accident on his return home this afternoon.

Further on Statement

NC0609065888 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] During a military meeting yesterday, Army Commander General Michel 'Awn affirmed the Army's sacred role in rescuing the homeland from disintegration, partition, and Afghanistanism [afghanah]. He said: We want to keep the homeland united and ensure that the constitutional deadline is passed peacefully to maintain the continuity of legitimacy. We will shoulder our responsibilities, he said, and will not allow anyone at home or abroad to destroy the regime and hang Lebanon. If matters become worse and the homeland is threatened, those who are able to rescue the country will not hesitate to do so. 'Awn warned that it is not permissible to play with the fire of the constitutional deadline, because there has been no decision yet to eliminate the homeland.

Regarding the circulation of his name in connection with the presidential elections, he warned against wrong conclusions, affirming that positions are taken for the benefit of the homeland. The Army will only take a rescuing position as regards to the homeland.

Paqraduni on 'Alternative' to Election

NC0209155788 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Lebanese Forces Deputy Commander Karim Paqraduni has stated that the alternative to the election of a new president would be the formation of a transitional government headed by a Christian. Such a government would act collectively in place of the president of the Republic. In a statement published today in the new Arabic-language magazine AL-SIYASAH WA AL-IQTISAD [POLITICS AND ECONOMICS], which is based in Cyprus, Paqraduni reafirmed that the Lebanese forces want the constitutional deadline to pass in a quiet and safe atmosphere. He said that the implementation of the deadline and the election of a president of reconciliation would be in the interest of Lebanon and the Lebanese.

Paqraduni noted that all Lebanese want the presidential elections to be held, while non-Lebanese want to put spokes in the wheel of the elections. He accused those putting obstacles in the way of the implementation of the constitutional deadline of seeking to cypriotize Lebanon [qabrasat Lubnan].

Junblatt Maintains 'Battle Is Unavoidable'

NC0309192988 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] On the 5th anniversary of the mountain war, PSP leader Walid Junblatt has said that it is the anniversary of liberation: of Beirut, of Al-Shahhar, and of part of the coast. It is a battle that has brought the Arabs to an advanced position after they and the nationalist Lebanese parties were nearly expelled by the isolationist Christians linked with the West and its interests.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA', Junblatt said: By waging the mountain war we restored balance. We did not learn all our lessons; we have made many mistakes in Beirut and entered internal wars and the camps war. He said: It is high time we corrected our course to continue liberation, because the Christian plan linked to the West and Israel is still alive. Also alive are their ambitions to link Jazzin with Suq al-Gharb and Marj 'Uyun with Al-Qubayyat, to separate the Jabal Lubnan from the Arab world politically, economically, and militarily, and to curtail the Muslims' role in this Jabal and to subjugate or expel them.

In response to a question, Junblatt said that the Qubay'-Al-Qurayyah battle stopped the radical isolationist Christian expansion toward the very sensitive region of Al-Matn. Phalangist influence in this area has been historically and politically very strong, he noted. This area between northern Al-Matn and Bhamdun was controlled by the Phalangists at the time. He said: This battle stopped the Phalangist expansion. We aroused our people's zeal and through Al-Matn liberated the Jabal Lubnan, particularly Bhamdun.

Regarding accusations that efforts are being made to establish a so-called Druze state, Junblatt said: Our answer is that a Druze state would mean suicide. The Druze have always played the role of guards for Muslims and the Arabs. The Druze will continue to play this role as a political sect, as they have done since the days of the [words indistinct].

On ways of confronting the current stage, Junblatt said: We should unify the ranks of the nationalist parties and establish a comprehensive civil administration, which is strategic necessity, and place the Lebanese Army in the areas controlled by the nationalist forces under one patriotic command, to be used if necessary against the Al-Yarza army. Army officers and soldiers in the nationalist areas must either join the units in the nationalist areas or be classified with the isolationist forces.

In addition, Junblatt emphasized the need for general political mobilization among all parties, saying: The country is divided, and no one should have any illusions about this. The country is partitioned, and either it is to be unified by the isolationists under their Western bayonets or unified by the nationalists. Any illusion about settlement with the Phalangists must be given up, he said, adding: We must return to Kamal Junblatt's slogan of 1976: Isolate the Lebanese isolationists, the Phalangist isolationists.

Junblatt stressed that battle is unavoidable. Postponement of the battle and the belief that it will not be forced is an illusion. The battle is inevitable, and I would rather it be waged now in this atmosphere of mobilization than

later in an atmosphere of the settlements that hostile forces and the West are trying to impose through their Christian and Muslim allies in Lebanon, he declared.

Junblatt further said that should the presidential elections not take place, the country will be partitioned. He said: Let us settle our affairs decisively and abandon our illusions. He asked how it would be possible to reconcile those in Lebanon, to unify the nationalists with the isolationists and the Arabs with the West and Israel. Let us fight like those in Afghanistan, Korea, and Vietnam, he said. He stressed his rejection of Michel 'Awn as president, saying that the Army will not be allowed to penetrate this area. He reiterated his call from the Voice of the Mountain when it was inaugurated, saying: Today I would like to renew that call, and I believe that those who responded to my call will respond again. The sacrifices will be enormous, but they are unavoidable. Continued existence is the essence.

Warns Al-Jumayyil

NC0409052788 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt has emphasized that if President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil forms a transitional government, it would be tantamount to a declaration of war and lead to a partitioning of Lebanon. In a statement to be published today, Minister Junblatt warned the president against forming a transitional government. He expressed his hope that the situation would not deteriorate to a point that would require the use of arms.

More on Presidency, Army

NC0409131888 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Excerpts] PSP leader Walid Junblatt has emphasized his rejection of even the talk about a transitional government. He maintained that this form of government would be tantamount to a declaration of war and lead to a real partitioning of Lebanon.

In a statement to AL-DIYAR newspaper to be published today, the PSP leader ruled out the possibility of working out a radical solution. He stressed that a specific settlement should be worked out with regard to the president's personality and program. What counts is the program and not the person. If they want a president to administer the crisis and wait for the regional developments and a president who wants to exploit the Arab-Western alliance against Syria, we will then be heading toward a new war which might last for a year or more, he said. Therefore, we need a president who can make a clear-cut political, security, and reformational alliance with Syria.

Touching on the issue of the Army, Junblatt said: Basically, this army was established only to defend the regime and certain interests and to strike at us. Our experience with the Army is historical and quite old, dating back to the eras of Fu'ad Shihab and Charles Hilu, who dominated some Lebanese like Sami al-Khatib. Junblatt added that there are no patriotic elements in the Army. Unless the Army is purged of the corrupt elements, the Army will pose a threat to the political life. [passage omitted] Junblatt went on to say: Naturally we need the Army. We want a national and reliable army which can defend the citizens and the homeland against Israel. But we are against the army which is void of a clear dogma and does not differentiate between the Arabs, Israel, and Syria. [passage omitted]

Alluding to his relationship with Amin al-Jumayyil, Junblatt said: I have no personal differences with him. I have a deep-rooted political dispute with the Al-Jumayyil school and Phalangist party. Proceeding from this premise, Junblatt assailed the presidential candidates and said: I see no faces which can drive Lebanon to safety, political reform, and real Arabism.

On his position toward Sulayman Franjiyah, Junblatt said: We differed with Franjiyah when he was the leader of the Lebanese Front, but when the 17 May agreement was signed we formed a front with him and the late Rashid Karami. He was the only Christian voice in Lebanon who opposed this deal with Israel, hence our profound support for him. [passage omitted]

Al-Jumayyil 'Determined' To Hold Elections

NC0509165188 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Sources close to President Amin al-Jumayyil today quoted him as saying that he is determined to hold the presidential elections and refuses to talk about a transitional government, which would indicate the possibility of not holding the elections. The same sources added that President al-Jumayyil insists that the new president be endowed with national characteristics, free of foreign hegemony, and capable of unifying the homeland. The well-informed sources quoted President al-Jumayyil as noting that the foreign pressures concerning the presidential elections are limited and that the consequences of Lebanon's destruction would affect not only Lebanon, but the entire region.

Afghanistan

Najibullah Addresses Political Parties Meeting

LD0209115288 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 01 Sep 88

[Speech by President Najibullah on 1 September at meeting of political parties and organizations in Kabul—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed friends and comrades. We begin the first meeting of party leaders. I am sure that this meeting will be useful from every point of view. I want to speak about the situation in the country, that is, at the present time.

First, the national reconciliation policy. This policy has taken on an important national and state character. It reflects the thoughts and wishes of all of Afghanistan's people. I want to stress primarily that today we have a social base of state power and that it is noticeably expanding. We have formed a national patriotic platform. Therefore, we have prepared the potential for the [political] organizations and for dialogue on a greater scale. All of this work has been carried out with one objective; that is, an immediate end to the fratricidal war. It is difficult to imagine just how much work we have carried out in implementing the national reconciliation policy in the political, economic, and military spheres. There has also been much work done in the international level. The chief gain of our new policy in international level is the Geneva accords.

In abandoning the monopoly of power and in sharing it with other political forces, the PDPA has shown great political gallantry, realism, and patriotism. We have paid attention to the state structure under the new policy. Much work has been carried out in this direction, too. I refer to the conclusion of elections to local organs of state power, the creation of a new state system at the level of the provinces, the elections to the Milli Shura, the convening of the Grand Assembly, the formation of the Department of the Presidency, and the establishment of the Milli Shura. All of these are the result of our efforts and, primarily, the efforts of the political parties in recent times.

There is still much work before us in this direction, first of all, the consolidation of state cadres at all the levels, from the village councils to the central power. Another task on which we are working is the formation of a coalition. Some work has been done in this direction. However, it should be clearly noted that not too much work has been done. We can say with total frankness that we have ensured the formation of a coalition at the levels of villages, provincial districts, and the central organs of power. There is much data with regard to this. All of us will work only within the limit of the territory under the control of state power. Today, coalition is the manifestation of the new social basis, and we should really expand and develop it. Today, every group and class has its representatives at all levels of state power.

So far there has been little effort to attract representatives of the so-called main opposition groups, that is, the representatives of the second circle mostly inside the country and the opposition groups outside the country. We should change the methods and styles of work in this direction and should not content ourselves with passive methods, which have satisfied us thus far—such as sending them letters and reserving seats for the opposition representatives in various posts. We should take immediate and extensive steps toward negotiation and we should sit down at the negotiation table.

All new forms of government characterized by coalition have shown an ability to survive. We can see this in the examples of Qalat, Jalalabad, Ghazni, and Qandahar. We should not forget that the mere existance of the new structure is not sufficient. A determining role is played everwhere by individuals, with self-sacrifice, authority, and ability to mobilize the local people for defense. Inadequacies in these fields were clearly revealed in the events in Konduz. Although it is unpleasant to speak of these events, we should always remember them so that we can assess them for future work. These requirements are not new: We need mature cadres; full unity is needed; true self-defense is needed. We have large military units and companies; we have ammunition and combat techniques; we are able to carry out any type of complicated task. The mopping up of extremists in Konduz demonstrated this.

We are now determined to assess the defense capability and combat readiness of each province. We should take steps in forming partisan detachments, creating headquarters in the provinces, and transforming each provincial center and each province into a military fortress able not only to defend itself but also, when needed, to launch an attack. Unfortunately, since 14 May, the armed opposition has imposed war and combat operations on us. Unfortunately, in the coming period we will be actively engaged in war. This is not our choice. It is a bitter requirement. Whether we want it or not, this task will increase and we are ready for it.

We should not forget the principled strategic aim of our system; that is, national reconciliation. If they impose war on us, we in return should impose the national reconciliation policy on them. This is a possibility.

It is necessary for us now to view the policy of national reconciliation as a three-step, three-stage process. First, we should struggle for a cease-fire and in this regard we should use everything at our disposal. If we do not succeed in achieving a cease-fire throughout the entire territory, let it be applied by village, by district, or by province. We should (?follow) the general regional feeling and practical measures in a specific region. We do

not exploit this natural resource properly and we do not use it everywhere. For example, the opposition wanted to seize Konduz by force; we took it back by force. Is it not possible, if the dispute is over the distribution of provinces in a coalition government, to sort it out without war and bloodshed, providing a cease-fire, peace, and security are restored?

The second factor is the question of expanding our contacts with the opposition, primarily with the opposition in the second circle, that is, those who are engaged in struggle inside the country.

In addition to the previous measures, we in the Presidency are now designing a special program to establish contacts with groups and various leaders of the opposition. It is illogical, esteemed friends, to say that we want reconciliation and coalition but that we will not allow the opposite side to be in even one province.

Here, in practice and in action, we base our position on our dogma. However, it is not like this in reality. The fact that we have not opened up the road to them nor given them any opportunity forces them to continue attacking us. It is a fact that we have not used these potentials. As far as war-weariness is concerned, I tell you clearly that everybody is tired of the fighting. We should utilize our reserves and possibilities to the maximum.

The third factor which requires further work is the factor of the unity and cohesion of all national and patriotic forces. In the coming months we will put forward proposals for preparing the ground for talks and for other measures aimed at national unity. I am confident that every party and, in general, the entire democratic front will take an active part in all these affairs.

As far as the issue of strengthening the Armed Forces is concerned, I believe that every party can and must accomplish formidable tasks in this area. Fortunately, many of the tasks have already been carried out by our esteemed friends and the democratic parties.

We should follow up the fact that armed struggle with the irreconcilable opposition is taking on an all-nation character. It is not the task of only one party, esteemed friends. I am saying to you that nobody should interpret this war as being solely directed against the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan and the PDPA. I am telling you explicitly that this war is directed against all the people of Afghanistan. As a result of hostile plans by imperialism, by regional reaction, and by international reaction, it is also aimed against the armed opposition which is fighting us. This war is against them, too. It is aimed at eliminating the Afghan people, their identity, their freedom, their independence, and their national characteristics. It is because of this that we said it is gaining an all-national and nationwide character.

In this struggle the role and responsibility of parties, trade unions, the National Front, and every patriot is being increased. The multiparty system, without doubt, is one of most important gains of democracy and of our constitution. If we consider the parties that joined the PDPA 2 years ago, and the parties included in the leftist democratic groups, and the newly formed parties, we are now in contact with 11-12 political parties. This is a good foundation for the sociopolitical solution of problems in our society. This is a good foundation for solving immediate major nationwide problems on the basis of democratic principles. However, this is only a foundation. Every party can act to implement the policy of national reconciliation, and they should do this.

Esteemed friends. If we want peace, if we want to protect the rights and freedoms mentioned in the consistution, if we want to safeguard the republican and democratic system, then all parties and social organizations must act as a united and single front. This front must be the front of defending the constitution, the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan, peace in the land of our fathers; a front to struggle for democracy and freedom for all, a front to defend the coalition sovereignty of government. Struggle in our country and in other countries, including our neighbors, aimed at obtaining or restoring democracy, is now being transformed into an aspect of political life because without democracy we cannot invoke the masses, we cannot follow the road to progress and development, and we cannot eliminate backwardness.

If you look carefully at events in Pakistan, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy is becoming more powerful. The [word indistinct] of party organizational structure which was created by Ziaul Haq, and hopefully, in the near future, the military administration, will be replaced by democratic institutions. This struggle has continued for 10 years and is now showing results. Can we not see similar tendencies in the neighboring country of Iran? Medieval and conservative principles and society largely helped bring about the long bloody war between Iran and Iraq. Such a [word indistinct] exists. The people demand democracy; the people want more democracy. We should assist this process by means of party and social organizations with a flexible and dynamic structure.

It is not difficult to see the links between the irreconcilable extremist Afghan opposition and the militarization of political life in Pakistan under the former president. In supporting the anti-Afghan forces and by creating an anti-Afghan revolution headquarters, camps, and centers for the training of saboteurs in the territory of Pakistan, the Ziaul Haq regime obstructed the democratic proces and the activities of parties in Pakistan; indeed, he stifled them. These two processes are reciprocally linked with each other. These two movements were used to suffocate democracy in Pakistan. At the same time it was regarded as a struggle to change the foreign policy vis-a-vis Afghanistan. [sentence as heard]

We hope that the revival of democracy in Pakistan will be incompatible with further support for the irreconcilable opposition against Afghanistan. In other words, the process of democratization will not fit in with the spirit of leaders of the Gulbuddin type. This has been proved not only by our own experience but by international experience.

It is neccessary that the main issue should be clear both to political personalities and to everyone who is in contact with political and party activity. Gulduddin and people of his ilk will not bring democracy and progress to our people. Such extremists are against social progress. The experience of past years and of the recent incidents in Konduz show that the extremists will bring only medieval terror, the dictatorship of prejudiced and ignorant people over productive forces, and anti-Islamic values. It is the duty of each Afghan patriot, the duty of all members of our parties, to prevent them from taking power, and not allow the candle of wisdom, knowledge, and freedom to die. Remember the lessons of history: What helped to unite Gulbuddin and other bloodthirsty extremists and to transform them into an influential force? What caused death and destruction everywhere? I will answer: dispersion and lack of unity in the democratic movement of the country; struggle between various parties and groups, even friendly ones, in Afghanistan; and quarrels over the monopoly of power by one party.

The efforts of imperialism and regional reaction to exploit the internal disagreements inside Afghanistan for their sinister aims also contributed to this fact. The PDPA was the first party to learn from the bitter but necessary lessons of the past, and to bring about a principal change not only in its tactics but in its strategies, because it is obvious the problem of unity and coalition concerns the strategic sphere. The PDPA has declared decisively that power in the country can only exist by coalition, democratically realized and based on the democratic principles of a multiparty system. Historic experience and bitter reality now demand that the representatives of all Afghan parties should rise above limited party ideologies, respond to national interests, and become united for the supreme goal of ensuring peace in Afghanistan.

The multiparty system has been in operation for less than a year. Much work has been done in unifying the various forces of the country based on the national reconciliation platform. As a result of the law on political parties, the PDPA, the Toilers Revolutionary Organization of Afghanistan [TROA], the Toilers Organization of Afghanistan [TOA], the Peasants Justice Party of Afghanistan, the Islamic Party of Afghan People, the Solidarity Movement of Afghan People, and the Union of [word indistinct] operate in our political family openly and with equal rights. A union of left democratic parties, made up of the PDPA, the TROA, and the TOA, has been formed. This union organizes its activity through the Council of Coordination, based on a joint platform. I, as president of Afghanistan, express my satisfaction with the indefatigable efforts of these three left, democratic parties in their consistent implementation of the national reconciliation policy and the armed defense of our fatherland and in the war which has been imposed on our suffering people.

The TROA and the TOA support the national reconciliation policy not only in word but in deed as well. These parties, and first of all the TOA, fulfill their duties in armed defense of the homeland. We support the proposal of the leadership of the Peasants Justice Party of Afghanistan concerning its participation in strengthening the Armed Forces, and we express our satisfaction with the consistent and active efforts of that party in explaining the national reconciliation policy. We also hope that the leadership of the Islamic Party of Afghan People, with the return of the Soviet limited contingents, will carry out active work among those who are unwittingly standing in the ranks of the extremists and that it will direct them to the true path of Islam, in defense of homeland.

The Islamic Party of Afghan People, in accordance with its policy on the present situation, has convincing reasons to prove the uselessness of war under the slogan of a so-called holy war. Fortunately, these potentialities of the Solidarity Movement of Afghan People and the Union of [word indistinct]—whose policy is to ensure peace and tranquillity in the country, the unity and cohesion of the heroic Afghan nation, and full observation of the principles of the sacred religion of Islam—began to operate.

We have all worked well together during the process of polling the people's view on the draft constitution, during the preparation and holding of elections, and during the formation of the government. We have also strengthened our efforts toward armed defense of the homeland. However, the problem of creating a joint democratic front remains in the first stage of its resolution. Difficulties inherited from the past; a short-sighted party-political approach to national tasks; attempts by the various political leaders to revert to the past and to settle accounts, attaching little value to the importance of the [word indistinct] military-political situation; the enormous emphasis on efforts to achieve power and concessions; the lack of dynamism; and the lack of unity in the struggle against the enemies of national reconciliation have caused great inconveniences or created obstacles in the effort to create a joint front.

The democratization of the political system to conform with the requirements of the constitution is a difficult task. However, we did not expect anythir · else. The meeting of the various political forces within the framework of existing laws is a great phenomenon. In fact, we need such a struggle to make our society sound. Actually, we like the political competition. However, we should not allow quarrels to take the place of construction. In other words, to use a popular expression, shepherds

should not argue about the ownership of a single sheep while wolves are tearing apart the entire flock. The present situation is like this. We should expel the wolf. For this reason, we need to leave party disagreements aside. The parties and the social organizations are the mainstay of the new political system of our country.

The core of this system is government; and only the government is the controlling force of society, the sole power. The power of the presidency is the axis of our government system. As president, I am very much interested in having close relations and mutually beneficial links with all parties who respect and apply the constitution. It is natural that only through the parties one can secure the support of the masses for government measures in domestic and foreign policy, and only by such means can one achieve stability in the government system.

I want each of the parties gathered here today to be powerful and influential in the framework of their political views, and not to act contrary to the country's constitution. It should be mentioned that some of the parties have not yet handed over their program to the President's Office. Therefore, on what bases do you regulate your work? Moreover, it is very important that the parties should begin to cooperate with each other on the bases of the national reconciliation policy. This occurs when the added power of coalition comes into play. This power is very necessary at this time in order to repulse attacks by the opposition. We are waiting for many results from the activities of the progressive parties and, for our part, we are prepared to reciprocate your cooperation with the government; that is to say, if you cooperate with us we will cooperate with you.

These things show that the government and the power of the presidency are interested in consolidating the parties within the democratic front to defend the constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan. Therefore, let us specify what assistance the government can give to you. Are there buildings in the provinces for the parties' headquarters and for their respective offices? Are there financial resources? Are there publication resources, such as paper and professional correspondents? The government can allocate places in the Institute for the Training of Cadres, money for training abroad, and a portion of goods for sale, etc. [sentence as heard]

The influence of the various parties on the masses, including verbal propaganda and the democratic press and its contents, is formidable. To learn from past lessons, it is necessary for us to leave our meetings and go to the people, to convey to the masses the idea of reconciliation, the ending of armed confrontation, the growth of commerce and industries, and the safeguarding and strengthening of moral standards in conformity with the sacred religion of Islam and the tradition of the people. Truth is not the monopoly of anyone. The (?line) of truth is always specified.

Another area involving the joint efforts of the parties has come into being; I refer to the Parliament. In codifying laws, the views of all sociopolitical forces must now be considered. At present, you cannot speak in Parliament as the representatives of a single front. This is a serious shortcoming; however, there is time for its removal.

I ask all parties and organizations to join the struggle for the creation of a sound government machinery. This is a problem of national importance. Some time ago, we considered approaches regarding the solution of this problem at a session of the upper circle of government personnel of the Republic of Afghanistan. We are in favor of criticizing bureaucracy, theft of national wealth, arrogance, and treachery to the national interest. However, criticism must not be for the sake of criticism; criticism must be constructive and contain proposals for the improvement of the government machinery.

There are crucial problems in the field of intra-nationality relations. The parties could have assisted in seeking ways to resolve these problems within the framework of the constitution. I ask all of you to keep this issue in mind. The government will not permit the nationalist propaganda of the various nationalities residing in Afghanistan or chauvinism by some of the nationalities; and none of us should allow this. Our objective is to secure the national unity of all the people in our country. We seriously desire the Islamic theory of followers [omat], that is, the unity of all Muslims residing in our Islamic country regardless of nationality.

In particular, I want to talk about the need for the participation of all parties in organizing the self-defense of wards, institutions, and departments. We will welcome the creation of special military detachments of various parties and their control of areas and even complete administrative units as carried out by the TROA. All similar proposals will be carefully considered and will be supported.

As far as the status of the PDPA in our political system is concerned, the PDPA and the other parties have equal rights. The political weight of each party in our society is linked with the subjective possibilities and their role in the solution of sociopolitical and defense duties. We can see that the roles of the parties are not all the same; you can see this, too. Therefore, the influence of the parties varies in society. We should not become upset if we talk too much about a particular party. This party must work hard; this is a fact. Moreover, the party that accomplishes many tasks, I say this clearly to you, may also be the party that can make many mistakes too.

Today we want to see work and action. The people are tired of talk and promises. We are not proposing any new form of unity or the cohesion of all parties in the democratic front for the defense of the Republic of

Afghanistan. We have a National Front, and with its assistance we can regulate the joint efforts of the parties. However, many other forms can exist, too.

Let us join forces for political analysis and assessment and, with the aid of practice and life's demands, resolve the issue of a common form of organization for the cooperation of the parties and various groups. As I see it, the working meetings of the parties' leaders must take shape and be transformed into a norm of the country's political life. Such meetings and harmonious actions of the political parties for the resolution of crucial problems of our country must display pluralism, as well as demonstrate national unity, because today, the major standard of unity is readiness and ability to resolve the problems of restoring peace and security, and of implementing the national reconciliation policy in the country. I want to say a few words about the international aspects of party activities and about approaches to solving the issues of foreign policy. Afghanistan's foreign policy, just as its internal policy, must be based on the multiparty system. This conforms with the policy of political pluralism and the coalition form of our government system.

The multiparty system of our foreign policy must also be transformed to demonstrate our national unity which is the highest objective of all patriots without consideration of their political differences. So far, only the PDPA has taken part in forming foreign policy but now the TROA and the TOA are taking the first steps in this direction. I think that in the field of foreign policy the attention of the parties must be directed to the following: the implementation of the Geneva accords, relations with the neighboring countries, relations with the Islamic world, the strengthening and development of relations with the Soviet Union, and friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. These are the bases of our foreign policy. No genuine national political party can ignore these fundamental principles. It is necessary to follow relentlessly and logically the thesis that Afghan-Soviet cooperation is a historic and objective need and is a necessary condition for the independence and nonalignment of Afghanistan.

In following the principles of our foreign policy we should relentlessly work for the normalization of relations with our neighbors, above all with Pakistan and Iran. Pakistan's approach to the Geneva accords is causing concern. We should influence public opinion in Pakistan, establish contacts with the political parties and social organizations there, and develop cooperation. Our parties can accomplish many things if we expand our cooperation with the fraternal Islamic countries.

In conclusion, the urgent ending of the fratricidal war is the only way toward the broad and complete democratization of our society. It is not our aspiration to have a selfish government and we will struggle against those who try to impose one on our brave and freedom-loving people. The parties and groups who discharge their complete role in the fulfilling their duties in the national reconciliation policy, democratization of society, and defense of the government will gain broad national emphasis and historic proof for its subsequent existence on this path. Other parties who put their short-sighted party objectives above the nationwide national unity for the restoration of peace are doomed to opprobrium. These parties sooner or later will be rejected by the people of Afghanistan. We have no time for indecision. Our country's people are being killed; our children, the future of Afghanistan, are being killed. It is our common duty to end fratricide. Forward to genuine national unity. We will succeed. Thank you for your attention.

Pakistani Charge Summoned Over Violations

LD0309174588 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] The Pakistani charge d'affaires in Kabul was summoned at 1630 today, 3 September, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where the following was conveyed to him by the deputy head of the First Political Department:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan summoned the charge d'affaires of the Afghan Embassy in Islamabad on 1 September 1988, where he was told that Afghan airplanes intruded 79.2 km deep into Pakistan at 0630 on 1 September and allegedly bombed the villages of Mia and Dalazak in the Warsak area in the vicinity of Peshawar. After an investigation by the Afghan authorities it was understood that this was a lie and was far from the truth. Not only was this the result of malicious propaganda but also of provocation. The Republic of Pakistan by these provocations wants to hide its violation of the Geneva accords and aggressive acts.

The Republic of Afghanistan, which regards itself as fully obliged to implement the Geneva accords, rejects such unfounded accusations and places the responsibility for the outcome of such provocative acts on Pakistan and demands that the relevant authorities of Pakistan refrain from repeating such irresponsible acts which will only result in further intensification of a chaotic situation.

74th Protest Note Handed to UN Mission

LD0309200788 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] The Foreign Ministry office responsible for liaison with the UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan reports that Afghanistan's 74th note concerning 15 instances of Pakistan's violations of Article 2, Document 1, of the Geneva accords, was handed over today to the mission office in Kabul. The mission is requested to investigate the infringements and report its findings to the relevant sides and to the UN secretary general.

Proposal for Meeting With Guarantors, Pakistan

LD0409065188 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 4 Sep 88

[TExt] Kabul, Sep. 3, BAKHTAR—The people of the world understand that the beginning of the implementation of Geneva agreements on May 15, coincided with the beginning of the return of the limited military contingent of the Soviet Union from Afgahistan. This phenomenon was hailed by the people of Afghanistan, the peace-loving people of the countries of the region and political and social circles.

According to Document Four of the Geneva agreements, the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union fulfilled their commitments honestly and till August 15, fifty percent of the Soviet soldiers returned to their country.

However, the Pakistani side not only did not take any steps towards the implementation of Geneva agreements but intensified its interventions into the internal affairs of Afghanistan. So far, 431 instances about the violations of Geneva provisions by Pakistan were submitted in 73 notices to the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan. In a note by the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan it was pointed out that the Afghan side in several speeches and statements have explicitly expressed that the situation cannot continue in a unilateral manner whereas the Geneva agreements involve bilateral and multilateral obligations. The proposal by the Republic of Afghanistan for holding a joint session with the participation of foreign ministers of the Republic of Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Soviet Union and the United States in the presence of secretary general of the United Nations organisation is enjoying special significance.

The Afghan side has expressed (?hope) for the present leadership of Pakistan to take constructive steps towards the observance of Geneva agreements which certainly leads towards the improvement of relations between the neighbouring countries and restoration of peace in our region which has been subject to tension since long [as received]. The Republic of Afghanistan believes that such a meeting will provide a serious motive to the process of the implementation of Geneva agreements and will be effective in the creation of an atmosphere of understandings between the signatories.

Parties Call for 1-Month Opposition Cease-Fire

LD0509063488 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0448 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Kabul, Sept. 4, BAKHTAR—Leadership of the political parties of Afghanistan in its session of Sept. 1, 1988 released a resolution in which they denounced the senseless attacks staged by the extremists against the civilians and called upon the opposition armed groups to stop their military operations temporarily for one month for the cause of putting forth the conditions of negotiations.

The leadership of the different parties, says the resolution, expressed their strong support to the policy and actions of President Najibullah and reiterated that his activity is responsive to the interests of all the people of Afghanistan. The leaders of the parties believe that the current policy of national reconciliation and compromises in the country create the necessary prerequisites for the conduct of talks among the opposition groups.

The resolution calls upon all national and patriotic forces to expand their contacts with the armed opposition in order to persuade them to cease-fire and beginning of dialogue with the state sovereignty. The political parties and organisations of Afghanistan highly evaluate the Geneva agreements. The resolution called upon the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the United States to adopt the like approach which has been followed by the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union for the realisation of the provisions of Geneva agreements.

The political parties and organisations of the Republic of Afghanistan expressed concern that after the full return of the Soviet military contingents to their country the extremists will expand the dimensions of fratricidal war. Therefore, the political parties and social organisations in the framework of coalition are prepared to defend the national honour of the country and to rebuff the threat to independence and territorial integrity, the resolution emphasized.

56 'Extremists' Die in Internecine Clashes

LD0309061888 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0420 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Kabul, September 2, BAKHTAR—Severe clashes occurred among the extremist groups attached to Gulbuddin band and the so-called Harakat-e Enqelab-e Eslami-e (The Islamic Revolutionary Movement) in the suburbs of Mir Bacheh Kowt District of Kabul Province recently. As a result of these clashes caused by the extremists' internal differences over distribution of plundered goods, fifty six extremists were killed and 26 others wounded.

Mujahidin Capture Towns on USSR Border

BK0309030088 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] According to reports, the mujahidin in Afghanistan have further strengthened their position by capturing the towns of Yangi Qal'eh and Emam Saheb along the Soviet border in Konduz Province. At least 11 Kabul forces were killed and several injured during the operation in Yangi Qal'eh. Some 200 Kabul soldiers were captured and a large amount of arms and ammunition was seized in the operation. The commander and some other officers of the Najibullah forces were killed during the mujahidin attack on Emam Saheb.

Another report says that the mujahidin have broken the first defense line at Asadabad, headquarters of Konarha Province, by attacking the military camp in Owtow Pur. A number of Kabul forces were killed in the attack. It has also been reported that the mujahidin foiled an attempt by the Kabul forces to recapture the town of (Shegal) in the Konar Valley.

Yet another report says the mujahidin launched a rocket attack at the Gardeyz airport and base last Saturday [27 August], heavily damaging a number of military installations. Radio Kabul has confirmed the operation. The mujahidin also hit Khowst airport, damaging the airport building.

Siege Around Asadabad Tightens

BK0409025888 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] According to reports, the mujahidin in Afghanistan have narrowed their siege around Asadabad, headquarters of Konar Province, and damaged an ammunition depot in the area. The mujahidin also shot down a Kabul administration aircraft near Asmar and captured the pilot who was parachuting down. Another report says that the mujahidin ambushed military convoys north of the Salang Tunnel in Baghlan Province and destroyed oil tankers and other vehicles of the Kabul regime. The mujahidin also launched operations against the Kabul regime forces at Do Shakh, (Char Nagab), and the vicinity of the town of Baghlan and killed 20 Kabul forces and damaged their weapons and other materials. The mujahidin have also captured the (Sara Murgha) and Owtow Pur military bases in Konar Province.

Islamabad Notes Heavy Fighting Near Kabul Airport

BK0509023088 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say fierce fighting is continuing in Nangarhar, Qandahar, and Balkh Provinces and the mujahidin have intensified rocket attacks to destroy military positions in the provincial capitals. Heavy fighting is raging between the Afghan mujahidin and the Kabul troops around Kabul airport. The mujahidin have further strengthened their position in Shakar Darreh District, which is only a few kilometers from the Kabul airport and which has already been under their control.

The reports also say that as a result of indiscriminate bombing and shelling from the Kabul regime forces, the civilians have been forced to leave their places and to look for a refuge elsewhere.

Rebels Capture Jowzjan Post, Down MiG

BK0509161988 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] According to reports, the mujahidin have captured the Kabul regime's military post at Jowzjan. They are also reported to have carried out several operations to capture the headquarters of Baghlan and Parvan Provinces. The mujahidin attacked a Kabul military convoy near the town of Baghlan, forcing it to move back toward the Baghlan cantonment. The Kabul forces failed to put up any resistance.

According to another report, the mujahidin frustrated a Kabul forces attack on their bases in Farah Province. They shot down a MIG fighter aircraft, killing the pilot and crew. The mujahidin also captured 18 Kabul soldiers during the operation in Farah Province.

'Extremists' Shell Jalalabad City 4 Sep

LD0409145488 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] This morning armed extremist elements fired 13 shells at residential areas of Jalalabad city as a result of which one compatriots was martyred and two were injured.

'Extremist Elements' Crushed in Paghman Area

LD0509172788 Kabul domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] BIA's military section reports that a number of extremist elements equipped with heavy weapons wanted to disrupt security in the areas around Paghman District. These criminal elements fired long-range weapons at the civilian hospital and Paghman high school, in which hundreds students are studying. They also inflicted damage on a number of houses.

At the people's request, the country's security forces retaliated against the destructive groups. As a result of the Armed Forces' response, 40 armed extremists were killed and 11 others were injured badly. Also during this operation hundreds of enemy weapons and some of their hideouts were destroyed.

According to another report, after crossing the border, an extremist group which intended to fire at the village of [name indistinct] in Khowst Major District and in the Tori Ghondi region [placename as heard], was crushed by the Armed Forces. As a result, 50 extremists were killed, 60 others injured, and 2 arrested.

'Extremist Groups' Fire at Gardeyz City

LD0509173988 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Yesterday and today armed extremist groups fired 270 missiles at the residential areas of the city of Gardeyz and other missiles at the Rod-e Ahmadzay region. As a result, four inhabitants of that region were martyred and 13 others badly injured. Also as a result of this savage action by the extremists, the shrine of [word indistinct] and the shrine of Akhund Nur Muhammad,

six mosques, a religious school, four schools, 140 houses, and 22 shops were damaged in Gardeyz, and in the Rod-e Ahmadzay region five transport vehicles were set on fire.

According to another report, the armed extremist groups recently fired 11 surface-to-surface missiles at the residential areas in Lashkargah city. As a result a number of houses were damaged.

Bangladesh

Reportage on Flooding in Dhaka, Other Areas

Airport Runway Flooded

BK0209131588 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] The overall flood situation in Bangladesh has further deteriorated. The situation in the capital city Dhaka has also worsened with sharp rise of water and inundation of lower areas. A vast tract of land from the north to the south of the capital Dhaka has been inundated. A large number of people have taken shelter in relief camps and high places.

In Pabna, more areas have been engulfed. Sixty-one unions of 5 upazilas [subdistricts] of the district have been submerged. In Nowgong, 18 unions of 8 upazilas out of 11 are now under floodwater. Over 400,000 people have been affected. Sixty-eight relief camps have been opened and over 5,000 people have taken shelter. Relief operations are going on in full swing.

In Kushtia, all the six upazilas of the district have been seriously affected. In Kishoreganj, flood situation has taken a serious turn in Husainpur in (Phukundia) upazila. Thousands of people have been marooned in the affected areas. Four upazila headquarters are still under 2 feet floodwater. Road and train communications between Kishoreganj and Dhaka remained disrupted.

All outgoing and incoming international flights of Biman, Bangladesh Airlines, have been canceled from Friday [2 September] afternoon as floodwaters entered the runway of the Zia International Airport. International flights of Biman will not operate until further announcement.

Flights Moved to Calcutta

BK0409030688 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] India has agreed to a request from Bangladesh to operate its international flights from Calcutta as Dhaka airport is heavily flooded. Passengers will be ferried from Dhaka to Calcutta by small aircraft. The flood situation in 50 out of 64 districts in the country is still critical. Over 2.5 crore people have been rendered homeless.

25 Million Homeless

BK0309132088 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Bangladesh Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury briefed the heads of diplomatic mission and international agencies in Dhaka today on the latest flood situation in the country.

The foreign minister said the current devastating flood has created a havoc which is no longer limited to a natural disaster but could be termed as an aberration of nature. Giving the details of the severity of floods, the Bangladesh foreign minister said that about 25 million people have lost their homes and human miseries and sufferings are unbearable.

He said as of today there are no signs of easing of the situation, though 2 weeks extremity has already elapsed. All major rivers are flowing much above the danger mark. Mr Chowdhury informed the envoys that extensive crop loss has taken place, communications network within the country has been totally disrupted and air links with the outside world has been cut off.

Speaking about the steps taken by the Bangladesh Government to meet the situation, he said all resources have been mobilized to bring succor to the affected people. The foreign minister said the magnitude of this year's flood is such that it would be extremely difficult for the government to tackle the situation through its own resources. The foreign minister has appealed to the international community for its full support and sympathy both in moral and material terms in this hour of national distress.

Ershad Estimates Losses

BK0409161188 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] President Ershad says his government will continue to make all-out efforts to mitigate the sufferings of the flood-stricken people. He was addressing a gathering at the flood protection embankment at (Ghaibandha) in Bera today. The affected people from Pabna, Sirajganj, and Maniganj Districts had taken shelter on the embankment. Thousands of people from these districts, finding no right place for taking shelter around them, came all the way to this embankment by boats.

The president said as a result of the floods, the worst in the history of the country, there would be a shortfall of about 30 lakh tonnes of foodgrains due to widespread damage of crops in the affected areas. About two crore people have been affected, while about 80 lakh houses were damaged all over the country.

The president also visited the Zia International Airport to see the alternative arrangements made to operating Biman [Bangladesh Airlines] flights. On way back from the airport, he also visited flood-affected areas of Padda, Baribhara, Gorasal, and Daulatpurt.

India

Afghan Foreign Minister Meets With Gandhi 3 Sep

BK0409043088 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] The foreign minister of Afghanistan, Mr 'Abdul Wakil, called on the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in New Delhi today. The two leaders are understood to have discussed matters of mutual interest.

Minister Clarifies Assault on Opposition Members

BK0209040088 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] The minister of state for home, Mr Chidambaram, has stoutly denied the opposition allegation that the prime minister was not willing to meet the delegation of the Andhra Pradesh legislators yesterday. The prime minister, he said, had, in fact, agreed to meet the delegation in his office at Parliament House during the course of the day. This was conveyed to the leaders of the delegation.

Mr Chidambaram was replying to the clarifications sought by the members of the Rajya Sabha on the statement he made on the alleged lathi [baton] charge on the processionists, who were trying to go to the prime minister's house. Mr Chidambaram said they did not have the permission to take out a procession. He also denied the allegation that he had ordered a police lathi charge. On the contrary, he said, on receipt of first information about the incident, he immediately asked the police commissioner and the additional police commissioner to proceed to the site and inquire if anybody was injured and the circumstances which led to the incident.

Mr Chidambaram said most of the opposition members of the house, who are making allegations about the incident, were not present. He said only the Telugu Desam legislators and the police were there at the site of the incident. His statement is based on the police report, he added.

The minister's clarifications were repeatedly interrupted by the opposition members, who were alleging that the minister's reply was false. Most of the opposition members demanded that the minister should express regret over the incident. Not satisfied with the minister's reply, almost the entire opposition then walked out of the house, while some of them were seen tearing off the copies of the minister's statement.

Earlier, seeking clarifications, the opposition members explained that it was not a demonstration, but a peaceful march to the prime minister's house to submit a memorandum of their demand. Opposition members said that the prime minister, who was present in the house during the question hour could have expressed his desire, if he had really wanted to meet the delegation. At this, the deputy chairman, Mrs Pratibha Patil, said that after leaders of both sides had met the chairman at his chamber, the prime minister had expressed his willingness to this effect. But as the members were in no mood to listen, this could not have happened [sentence as heard]. When the minister started his statement, the opposition members termed it as false and baseless. This led to heated exchanges between the two sides.

SGPC Said 'in Full Control' of Golden Temple

BK0309040888 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] The adviser to the Punjab governor, Mr J.F. Ribeiro, has said the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee [SGPC] is in full control of the Golden Temple complex at Amritsar and all religious affairs are being conducted by it. Addressing a press conference in Bhatinda yesterday, he said the SGPC has recently appointed the head priest and is performing all religious duties without any interference from the government. Mr Ribeiro said the government is guarding against the entry of antinational and antisocial elements into the temple complex. He reiterated the government's determination to free the state from the terrorist menace.

The Amritsar police have arrested 13 hard-core terrorists. A large quantity of arms and ammunition, including Chinese assault rifles, Sten guns, and high-explosive grenades, were also recovered from their possession. Elsewhere in the state one terrorist was killed in an encounter in (Malawala) area of Ferozepore District last night.

5 Injured When Police Fire on 'Violent Mob'

BK0309050088 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0435 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] In Maharashtra, at least five people were injured when police opened fire to disperse a violent mob in central Bombay yesterday. Police sources say the situation is now under control.

16 'Terrorists' Arrested, 3 Killed in Punjab

BK0309160688 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] In their relentless fight against terrorism, security forces in Punjab have arrested 16 more terrorists since last night and 3 terrorists were among the 4 persons killed in separate incidents. Seven terrorists belonging to the so-called Khalistan Liberation Force were arrested from a farm house in village (Dornan) in Ludhiana District.

According to an official spokesman, the terrorists were planning to kill members of a particular community on Jamastumi [Lord Krishna's birthday] day. Four country-made pistols with live cartridges were recovered from them.

In another raid, security forces arrested nine terrorists from (Dur) village in Amritsar District. Seven of the terrorists belonged to the same village. Police recovered two bulletridden bodies from village Nandapur under Patti police station of Amritsar District. In Ludhiana, one person was shot dead by suspected terrorists.

8 Injured by 'Powerful Bomb Blast' in Punjab

BK0409031488 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] In Punjab eight persons were injured in a powerful bomb blast in Rajpura Town of Patiala District last night. In another incident, a police patrolling party discovered a time bomb near Hanuman Chowk in Gurdaspur City late last night. The police arrested three terrorists from Fatehgarh Churian Town of Gurdaspur District.

'Terrorists' Kill Sikh Priest in Amritsar Area

BK0609033888 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] In Punjab terrorists shot dead one person and seriously injured two, while one terrorist was killed in an encounter with the police since last night. In Amritsar District terrorists shot dead a granthi [Sikh priest who recites the Sikh holy book] of a Gurdwara in village (Kathley) under Ramdas Police Station early this morning. In another incident in the district, two persons were seriously injured by car-borne terrorists in a market of Patti Town last night. In Hoshiarpur District, one terrorist was killed in an encounter with a police party near Nkushera late last night.

Sikh Party Adopts 'Action Plan' on Punjab

BK0509164288 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] The Akali Dal-L has adopted a six-point action plan to solve the Punjab tangle. It was adopted at a meeting of the party working committee, district presidents, former MLA's [members of Legislative Assembly] and the members of the SGPC in Chandigarh today. Mr Surjit Singh Barnala presided over the meeting. He said the plan envisages the promotion of communal amity and restoration of peace and prosperity.

Reportage on Opposition to Defamation Bill

Opposition Walkout

BK0509091688 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] In the Rajya Sabha today, almost the entire opposition staged a walkout when the deputy chairman, Mrs Pratibha Patil, announced that a government motion for deferring consideration of the defamation bill [which reverses the burden of proof in libel and slander cases] has been accepted. Opposition members while walking out said that they are not in favor of deferrment, but wanted the government to withdraw the bill.

Earlier, a BJP member, Mr L.K. Advani, criticized the prime minister for making an announcement of the deferment outside the house in a party conclave when Parliament was in session. The minister for parliamentary affairs, Mr H.K.L. Bhagat, said that there was no impropriety in the prime minister's announcing outside the house the government's decision to defer the discussion on the bill. He also said the bill was being discussed outside the house and opposition members should have appreciated the prime minister's announcement.

Soon after the walkout the home minister, Mr Buta Singh, criticized the opposition for their walkout from the house. He said the opposition is not interested in a debate over the bill, but they are for confrontation.

Reporters today boycotted the coverage of the proceedings in both houses of Parliament during question hour as part of their protest against the defamation bill. In the Lok Sabha, Mr Kolandaivelu, AIADMK-Jaylalitha Group, drew the attention of the speaker to this. The speaker, Mr Bal Ram Jakhar, said it is up to the press to reconsider their stand. Some Congress-I members drew the attention of the chair to the absence of most of the opposition in the house. Mr Jakhar observed we must work through consensus rather than confrontation.

Journalists and press workers held a march in New Delhi today to protest against the defamation bill. They pledged to fight for its unconditional and unequivocal withdrawal. The rally called for a nation-wide strike tomorrow.

The CPI has described the government's decision to defer the bill as a victory for the democratic forces. In a statement, the party's general secretary, Mr Rajeshwar Rao, said there is no question of amending the bill. It should be withdrawn.

Newspaper Strike

BK0609064688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0631 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] New Delhi, Sept 6 (AFP)—Indian journalists began a 24-hour strike throughout the country early Tuesday to demand the withdrawal of a government bill that has been dubbed an attempt to gag the independent media, strike organisers said.

Reports said thousands of journalists, including editors, and non-journalist workers of newspapers and news agencies took part in the protest.

"The strike is near total," said Santosh Kumar, a leader of the committee, which Monday organised a noisy protest march here of some 1,000 journalists and non-journalists, including leading editors, columnists and free-lancers. Also Monday, parliamentary correspondents observed a one-hour strike.

The strike, the first of its kind in India in many years, is to oppose the bill, which prescribes up to two years in jail for publishers, editors and reporters convicted of defamation and up to five years for a second offence.

The burden of innocence would rest on the accused journalists, and all allegations would be expected to be backed by documentary evidence.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, bowing to widespread criticism, announced Sunday that it would not be immediately placed before the upper house. But the announcement failed to appease journalist unions and professional organisations.

A bill needs to be passed by both houses of parliament and approved by the president to become law. The defamation bill was passed last week by the lower house, dominated by Mr Gandhi's Congress (I) party.

Mr Kumar said the strike was "a smashing success" though "a handful of pro-government newspapers will try to come out tomorrow. But information we have says the strike is total" in the hundreds of dailies published in more than 15 languages throughout the country, he added.

Newspapers Tuesday kept up the chorus of protest against the legislation while a senior opposition leader demanded Mr Gandhi's resignation for refusing to repeal the bill despite its universal condemnation.

Jurists, journalists and opposition parties have said the bill was aimed at blocking further disclosures of public corruption, particularly those involving Congress (I).

The pro-Moscow PATRIOT newspaper said: "The bill, as it exists, therefore, needs to be dropped unconditionally and completely... Let there be a debate if it is felt that the existing laws should be amended to protect individuals from scurrilous and defamatory writing."

The anti-government INDIAN EXPRESS said the strike was an extreme step, "but one which is bound to be just one in a long struggle against a cabal that has lost its head."

THE TRIBUNE, commenting on Mr Gandhi's Sunday speech, said: "His professed respect for the freedom of the press is clearly an afterthought designed to gain time as well as save himself from a highly awful predicament."

Mr Gandhi has named a seven-member committee of ministers to hold talks with journalists on the bill. But Tuesday's editorials said no journalist would hold negotiations with the government.

"A dialogue with whom?" asked the mass-circulated and otherwise pro-government HINDUSTAN TIMES. "The defamation bill is dead, if not buried."

Meanwhile, Chief Minister Devi Lal of the opposition-governed northern Haryana State has asked Mr Gandhi to resign and order fresh elections for not bowing to popular wishes over the bill, newspapers reported Tuesday. Reports said there was dissension within the Congress (I) over the bill.

The eastern state of Bihar had to drop a similar bill in the early 1980's after local and national newspapers launched an intense campaign against it.

Further on Press Strike

BK0609102488 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Newspapers and news agencies are observing a day's strike today in protest against the defamation bill. The call for the strike has been given by the coordination committee of the national press. In New Delhi, most of the newspaper establishments are closed. News agencies are also not functioning. The press gallery in the Rajya Sabha, which is in session, is bearing a deserted look.

Reports from outstations speak of protest marches by journalists and newspaper employees. In Simla, journalists boycotted the proceedings of the Himachal Pradesh State Assembly. They also submitted a memorandum to the governor. In Madras, journalists presented a memorandum to the local representative of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry demanding the withdrawal of the defamation bill.

Iran

Prime Minister Musavi Submits Resignation

LD0609062188 Tehran IRNA in English 0615 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 6, IRNA—Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi resigned Monday, according to the Persian daily JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI and the Iranian radio, but will be caretaker until a successor is announced. Meanwhile incumbent cabinet ministers including Dr Velayati will remain in office.

In his letter to President Khamene'i which the daily has printed in full Musavi has said that he wishes to resign primarily because he suspects that as many as eight of his cabinet ministers will not get a vote of confidence from the Majlis, the Iranian parliament, and that he will not be able to function with eight vacant positions in his cabinet.

Musavi has also appreciated the good feelings and the support given him throughout his tenure by the Iranian people, and has also expressed hope that a new prime minister and new cabinet ministers will serve the nation in keeping with the principles of the "velayat-e-faqih" [rule of the jurisconsult] the religiously-founded political faith in Iran.

Addressing himself to the nation, Musavi has reminded them that in an Islamic state, as in any other system, the coming and going of ministers and cabinets are simple matters of fact and that difference in personal outlooks is never ground for division between the ranks of the masses. The prime minister has also expressed confidence that Iran's Muslim people will maintain their unity irrespective of change of cabinets and other similar developments.

Musavi Statement Read

NC0609053388 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0451 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Announcer-read statement by Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi—monitored in progress]

[Text] ...supervision over the ministers' activities, the coordination of the government's decisions in all the economic, social, cultural, domestic, and foreign policies, as well as the determination of the government's policy.

3. In view of Article 135 of the Constitution, until the formation of a new government, I, the undersigned, will continue my legal duties fully, and the members of the serving government will continue their activities zealously and powerfully with the necessary capability.

4. It is natural that until the election of a new government Brother Dr Velayati will serve as our country's foreign minister with the full support of the system and will be the spokesman for the official views of the Islamic Republic at the Geneva peace talks so that he can, with the directives that he continuously receives from the heads of the three powers, continue his duties.

Meanwhile, I take this opportunity to state:

A. If the serving government has been able, with divine grace, to offer services approved by the pious people and the management of the country during the difficult years full of war and jihad of the past, this has undoubtedly been possible under the aegis of the comprehensive support of the great leader of the revolution and our selfless and martyr-nurturing people. The miracle of the holy defense and the resistance of the past 8 years belongs to the imam and to his great ummah and if the government has been able, during these years, to be worthy of preserving only the title of the server of the oppressed for itself, then it will have gained the greatest honor. (?and) I find myself humble in front of the imam of the ummah and the great ummah.

B. I, as a small servant, will be under the orders of the new honorable prime minister and his government under any conditions and as much as possible, and, God willing, I will not spare any small service that I may be able to offer. The world's arrogant powers and their minions should know that in our Islamic and revolutionary country, differences of taste and opinion in domestic and foreign polices cannot make us forget the need for the unity before their plots, particularly the plot by the Great Satan, the United States. Furthermore, our brave nation certainly knows that in a free and proud society where there are no signs of dictatorship and dependence, changes in governments are natural and, God willing, filled with benefits for the people.

[Signed] Mir Moseyn Musavi, Prime Minister

Majlis Session Called Off

LD0609065388 Tehran IRNA in English 0646 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 6, IRNA—The Majlis which was to discuss and vote on cabinet of the Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi Tuesday morning, called off its session shortly after start due to the resignation of the premier last night.

The 46 year-old premier submitted his resignation to President 'Ali Khamene'i here stating that he could not function without a full cabinet.

The Majlis after going into session this morning with debate on the premier's cabinet introduced on July 21, closed the session with Deputy Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdi Karrubi briefly stating that resignation of the premier has made the agenda unnecessary.

He told the deputies that since no other issues were scheduled for debate in today's open session the session for today and next Thursday are cancelled.

Musavi a graduate from the School of Architecture of Iran National University submitted his resignation last night but it is still not known whether it has been accepted by the president.

The prime minister started his campaign against the shah in 1973 and was a founding member of the (now defunct) Islamic Republic Party in 1979 and in the same year he became editor of the morning daily JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI.

For a short period from August till October 1981 he served as foreign minister and was appointed prime minister in October 1981.

President Rejects Resignation

LD0609073488 Tehran IRNA in English 0731 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 6, IRNA—President 'Ali Khamene'i here Tuesday turned down Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi's resignation. The prime minister in a letter last night submitted his resignation. Following this a Majlis session scheduled for Tuesday morning to discuss and vote on his cabinet was called off. A statement by the president's office said that Khamene'i in a letter to Prime Minister Musavi this morning informed him of his refusal.

Majlis To Meet on Cabinet 11 Sep

LD0609105588 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, during today's open session of the Islamic Majlis, a draft bill on dissolving the Defense and IRGC Ministries and forming a Defense and Support for the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ministry was submitted to the Majlis with urgency, but after a debate by the deputies in favor and against this draft bill, its urgency was not approved.

According to a report of the Central News Unit, on the basis of a previous announcement, the Majlis was supposed to begin its debate on giving a vote of confidence to the cabinet during today's open session. However, in view of Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi's resignation, this issue was removed from today's agenda of the Majlis open session. The next open session of the Islamic Majlis will be held at 0730 on Sunday, 11 September.

Rajavi Says Resignation Sign of 'Conflict'

LD0609152788 Kuwait KUNA in English 1426 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Paris, Sept 6 (KUNA)—Iranian opposition leader Mas'ud Rajavi Tuesday said the resignation of Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi indicates a flare up of unending conflict within the regime.

In a statement distributed here Tuesday, Rajavi said the resignation of Musavi, whether he remains in his post or is removed, has further weakened the regime.

He added the resignation of the prime minister "is an eruption of feudings within the regime which could no longer be concealed."

The concurrence of the reopening of the Iranian parliament and Musavi's strongly-worded letter, with the presently stalled Geneva peace talks with Iraq, is not accidental, he maintained.

Rajavi said Musavi, who has the backing of Ayatollah Khomeyni, has openly declared that he accepts no responsibility for actions of his foreign minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Sermon on Preparedness

LD0209171688 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Friday prayers sermon delivered by Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani at Tehran University on 2 September—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage omitted] About the war, his holiness the imam summarized the issue in two or three sentences. His holiness graciously said: We are still in a state of war, but we have decided to choose peace. His holiness graciously added: As you know, our enemies are devils. They may have plans and conspiracies to take advantage of these circumstances to oppose the revolution.

Based on the instructions and decisions by his holiness the imam and the country's responsible officials, the Islamic Republic's policy is as follows: The path we have chosen now is to end the war in order to achieve lasting peace in the region. We are concentrating all our efforts to this end, but without feeling obliged to give up our principles and rights at any point or for any reason. [crowd shouts appoval]

Our enemies and opponents, however, are not under our control. The problem cannot be resolved just by our desiring peace. We must observe whether or not our enemy is also telling the truth and really desires peace. It is at this point that we must remain prepared. They started the war, so we must consider the possibility that they will not accept peace. This is a possibility.

Of course, in view of their remarks and in view of the international resources being directed toward peace, the situation appears different. However, the possibility still exists. Even if there were only a 10 to 20 percent chance that the war might resume, the matter is so vital that we cannot overlook this. The imam, therefore, graciously said that our nation should consider itself still in a state of war and should remain prepared. This readiness should take the following form: In relation to our manpower at the front, we must act as if the war is still continuing and something might happen tomorrow. Of course, there is a high probability that nothing will happen. However, if something happens and we are left emptyhanded and with insufficient forces at the front, the losses would be immense. We must, therefore, maintain our readiness until we achieve a lasting peace.

As for facilities, nothing should change. The government must make credit available. Normal procedures for purchases must be resumed. Ministries and state-owned

companies must continue to serve the war. It is unacceptable for a ministry to withdraw a bulldozer that it had made available earlier on the pretext that it requires the bulldozer. It is unacceptable for employees serving at the front to be asked to return home because the war is ending. It is unacceptable for a plot of land or a building made available to the fighters, whether in cities, at fronts, or at other places, to be immediately returned to the ministries' service. This should not happen. In other words, anything that creates the impression that we are weakening in even one respect and that we think for all practical purposes that the war has ended, will cause losses. The persons now committing such acts are traitors. Recalling an official from a battalion will cause a disruption, while recalling a piece of equipment from a division by the government will make it mistrustful or, at a minimum, make the division uninterested in carrying out its task.

Therefore, all those serving at the fronts in one way or another should continue to do so. Convoys of donations must continue and mobilization forces should remain active. However, we are serious about the cease-fire. We have asked our officers and forces not to initiate any actions and not to violate the cease-fire. We have asked them not to undermine the state's policy but to remain loyal to our agreement. However, it is justified to respond to enemy actions. This is our war policy.

We believe the outcome will be desirable for us. Praise God, with His help the path chosen places our enemies in serious difficulties. Alone we defended ourselves while arrogant loudspeakers unanimously proclaimed Iran's obstinacy in not ending the war and its being a warmonger. The worst and the most base lies on earth were those words. We were the most innocent nation in all judgments. Tomorrow there will be no such thing. If the war resumes, then there will be no one in the whole world who can say that Iran is to blame. We have wholeheartedly proved this. The longer the international discussions drag on, the more this will become evident.

On the day Saddam was mentioning pretexts and saying that he wanted face to face talks before any agreement, many people realized that his desires for peace were clearly lies. Today when he says that the Arvand River [Shatt al-'Arab waterway] should be cleared, people will understand that he is only looking for an excuse. Well, everyone knows that Iraq wants the Arvand River to be dredged because this is a vital waterway and cannot be used until it is dredged. Big ships cannot pass through it. We use it no less than Iraq. We have Abadan and Khorramshahr, two of our most active ports there. We were very active in this region and were maintaining ourselves through these ports.

The Iraqis know that this is what we want. However, when they want certain preconditions, such as the Arvand River's dredging, followed by withdrawals or whatever goes with it, then it is clear they are looking for an excuse. This is not not in the resolution. The resolution says first troops will be withdrawn, then POW's will be exchanged. It is in that order. The issue of the Arvand River is clear: It is obvious it should be cleared, it is obvious that the two countries should use it, and it is obvious that there should be a relevant agreement. Iraq says it does not accept the Algiers accord. This is the same reason it gave when it started the war. When it wanted to start the war, it made this statement and then started the war.

Well, if it wants to say the same thing, then this means war, does it not? Many people understand this, so it is clear that it is the Islamic Republic which considers peace important. This is important for us because it is important for our revolution. Our revolution should not be distorted in the thinking of others. There may be many who think that the Islamic Republic was responsible for the war—or is—if we do not adopt these positions. Thus, by resolving this problem, we will clarify the truth and clear the path for continuing our revolutionary thoughts. If there is peace, we will not fear it because we have ideas and we will put these ideas to work, as the situation warrants. If there is war, then it will be a war that will demonstrate our innocence much more clearly than before. Moreover, our nation will be more solidly united than before. [passage omitted]

Another point which his grace the imam referred to is an important one. It needs to be raised by the leader now so that the people have no doubts and so that there will be no disunity. This concerns his recommendation for open trade and for freedom for the people in commercial matters, both domestic and foreign, and in related areas. Here, too, the imam raised two important points. He graciously said: If the people act independently and if they act without government programs, that will lead to corruption. In other words, if we say that anyone can import whatever he wants, that he can conduct trade in any manner he wishes, we know that the rich and the well-off section of the population will take their own interests into consideration. Things will be brought into the country which must not be brought in or which are not necessary at the moment, and they will be distributed in such a way that will be detrimental to the people.

If we say they should not participate at all, that they should not be importing in those circumstances, the country would be deprived of a number of resources. There are people who have have foreign exchange facilities and who can fulfill parts of the society's needs. It is evident that the government does not have all the facilities at the moment for importing many things. Well, whatever that amounts to, I do not know what resources people have. In any case, whatever the amount, whatever their resources, under government supervision... [Hashemi-Rafsanjani changes thought] For example, the government issues a list declaring that the people can import a certain amount of certain things at a certain

price to be distributed under certain conditions. If that were to occur, we would gain access to resources which are not currently at the government's disposal.

The people, too, the ones who have the facilities, will gain a certain assurance and hope for entering the field. In this way jobs will be established. In this way, the deprived will obtain certain facilities. In this way, we will gradually promote investment. Some people want to use their facilities to engage in investment. A contractor wants to import his contracting material. A factory owner wants to import material for his factory. Some people want to import in order to fulfill the needs of other sections, to sign agreements with other factories and import materials for them.

Of course, some of these things also occurred in the past. However, in view of the form of the imam's gracious remarks, in view of his command, inevitably some development can take place. It can create a considerable amount of calm at the social level, and government supervision, serious government supervision, can prevent the detrimental results. These include seeking monopolies, hoarding, black marketeering, amassing money, and those things that the rich can do in these matters. The government must prevent such things. We hope that with the imam's command, in domestic production, investment matters, and in trade matters, we will be able to use the excess money which is at the disposal of the private sector. This money has been used in corrupt dealings, middlemen games which the black market creates, coin trading, foreign exchange trading, and areas which they illegally set up for themselves. We will be able to prevent to some extent some of those bad results. God willing, the command of his grace the imam will provide a reliable path for people to participate in the country's current affairs.

Another issue raised by his grace the imam is that he will designate an authority to approve the country's general policies. The heads of the branches of government and the prime minister can form a group which will be the source of authority [marja'] for designating public matters and approving the country's general policies. This group at times such as these, when developments happen instantaneously, when our situation fluctuates between war and peace and at any moment it might be necessary to make an important decision, and that decision would not have any other source of authority. [sentence as heard].

At the moment, some of our decisions are made by the Majlis, which comprises one aspect of our country's budget—the everyday laws, bills, and plans that it passes. The Majlis gives the country its policies. Some policies are drawn up by the cabinet. This, too, has limits within its own area. Some policies are left to the Foreign Ministry, some to other departments. Some issues arise that do not have a specific authority for dealing with them. We would rapidly have to draw up a bill. It would have to go to the Majlis, the basis of which is the Constitution which is somewhat ambiguous. In the Constitution, no authority has been foreseen for such general matters which may arise in an instant.

In principle, at such a point the leader would be that authority. It is the leader who must draw up that policy. The spirit of his grace the imam is such that, in general, he does not do things without expert advice. That is one of the advantages of a leader such as the imam. You can see that the imam is the wisest leader in the world today. I am speaking from a domestic point of view. Whatever he says, the people accept it. [crowd chants support]

With his power and influence, the imam never worries he will say something that will not be accepted. An example is the declaration announcing the acceptance of the resolution—which amazed the world, the way the people obey their leader in peace and in war. His principle is that, in fundamental matters, he does not express a view without the advice of experts. He does not announce it before listening to the experts.

In this connection, too, it is his right to designate the policies for such matters. He has given authority with respect to that right to a number of people whom he trusts. Our method is the same. In other words, those of us in charge of the branches of government also do not just sit down and suddenly make a decision. We ask for advice from experts in the goverment, the Majlis, and the relevant committees with regard to such important issues for the country. We get their advice and we make the final decision after consulting experts. God willing, we will do something prudent to resolve issues which arise in this period of development between war and peace, if we achieve peace, for the conditions which the new circumstances in society will raise and about which important everyday decisions must be made.

That authority, choosing that authority, announcing that authority, which was done by his grace the imam, was also something which was necessary for our revolution and we thank the great leader for the umpteenth time during this sermon for his attention.

In conclusion, I once again stress: Brothers and sisters, observe piety. Perform your duties from the legal and shari'a point of view. [passage omitted]

Peace Talks Continue at UN Geneva Headquarters

Break in 'Stalemate' Sought

LD0209174188 Tehran IRNA in English 1715 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Geneva, Sept. 2, IRNA—The U.N. press officer Therese Gastaut told reporters in a short briefing this afternoon that "intensive work" was continuing here at the U.N. European headquarters to break the ongoing stalemate in the peace talks.

The pace of the talks which started Aug. 25 was slowed down because of Iraq's raising of some irrelevant preconditions such as dredging of the Arvand River or "access to free shipping" in the Persian Gulf.

The U.N. spokeswoman said Jan Eliasson, a Swedish diplomat whom the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar apointed his personal representative on issues pertaining to the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 598, had held separate meetings at 10:30 and 12:15 with the Iranian and Iraqi foreign ministers respectively. But she declined to provide any further information on the contents of the talks. Eliasson's meetings with 'Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran and Tariq 'Aziz of Iraq were the first official meetings since Thursday when Perez de Cuellar named his representative. She said there may be another plenary session at the ministerial level tomorrow. Velayati told reporters after his meeting with Eliasson today that Iraq was raising new preconditions every day.

He said the Iraqi Army had violated an Aug. 20 ceasefire between the two sides for more than 60 times. But a press release published by the Islamic Republic's permanent mission to the United Nations here put the number of the violations at 74. The press release listed the violations and said the list had been reported to the U.N. chief as well.

Iran's acting commander in chief of the armed forces Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani today accused Iraq of attempting to rekindle the flame of the war and warned Iranian troops to remain alert against any possible Iraqi invasion. The idea that Iraq does not want the U.N. mediation in the peace talks finds significance when one remembers all the impediments the Baghdad government has been placing on the way each and every day.

Velayati Interviewed on Talks

NC0209214588 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Telephone report and interview with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati by unidentified correspondent in Geneva—live]

[Text] [Announcer] Dear viewers, we will talk live with our colleague in Geneva now on the continuation of the talks between the foreign ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq under the auspices of the United Nations. Greetings, dear colleague.

[Correspondent] Greetings and good evening.

[Announcer] Please tell us about the continuation of the Geneva talks.

[Correspondent] As you stated, the talks continue, and no specific results have been achieved yet.

[Announcer] Since Mr Velayati is there now, I would like you to talk with him about the general process of the talks and Iraq's obstructionism.

[Correspondent] In the name of God. Greetings. Generally speaking, during the current talks in Geneva the Iraqi regime has propounded some legal issues regarding its allegations of the violation of the 1975 pact. I have asked our foreign minister, Dr Velayati, to talk with us so that I can ask him directly some of the legal questions regarding the current talks. Thank you very much, Dr Velayati, for participating in this interview. The Iraqi regime has claimed that, generally speaking, the 1975 Algiers pact was imposed on Iraq. Is there a legal basis for this claim?

[Velayati] In the name of God, the almighty, the merciful. Greetings to the dear viewers. This is an empty allegation that has not been accepted in any way. On the basis of Articles 2 and 11 of the 1969 Vienna Convention regarding pacts, the signing of a pact by a government indicates that government's approval of and commitment to the signed pact. Moreover, remarks by Iraqi officials in 1975 did not in any way speak of imposition. Saddam Husayn, who signed the pact at that time, even ordered public celebrations because he beieved the signing of this pact was a great political victory for Iraq. Until the unilateral abrogation of this pact by the Iraqi regime, nothing was said about official dissatisfaction. Moreover, the unilateral abrogation of the pact by Iraq was merely a propaganda move. No document has been registered with the United Nations stating that the 1975 pact is unacceptable to Iraq.

[Correspondent] The Iraqi regime claims that Iran has violated Paragraph 3 of the Algiers pact and that for this reason this paragraph is void. What is your comment on this?

[Velayati] This is not true at all. We have never violated any of the articles or contents of this pact, either before the revolution or after. We have always been ready to overcome any possible problem, however small, on the implementation of this pact. All the notes and documents existing from that time show that Iran is determined to implement this pact fully. Moreover, in the very improbable case that what they said—citing a slight violation—were used as a criterion to unilaterally abrogate the pact, this would in no way be acceptable.

[Correspondent] Why?

[Velayati] Because, both in the convention of pacts referred to and the 1975 agreement—throughout the 1975 pact—it was foreseen that any difference arising between the two sides on the implementation of the pact or set of pacts would first be negotiated between the two sides; then if the problem were not solved, referred to a third country; and then, if the problem were still not solved, taken to international arbitration. Under no

condition do any of the things they referred to lead to the abrogation of the pact. All three phases must first fail to yield final results and an agreement.

[Correspondent] Our viewers are aware that the Iraqi regime is speaking about its rights in the Strait of Hormuz. Please tell us what rights the Islamic Republic grants Iraq in the Strait of Hormuz and if it is basically the issue of the existence of any right.

[Velayati] Iraq has no right over the Strait of Hormuz. It is about 1,000 km from Iraqi borders and is a strait between Iran and Oman. Actually, other countries can use it as a transit route on the basis of international laws. Iraq has no special rights in the Strait. Iraq is like other countries in the region and the world. It can enjoy passage through the Strait.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much, Dr Velayati. We thank the dear viewers for listening to this interview.

[Announcer] We also thank you for the interview.

Velayati on Eliasson Meeting

LD0209122788 Tehran IRNA in English 1106 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Geneva, Sept.2, IRNA—Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati held a 90-minute meeting with the special representative of the United Nation's secretary general here this morning in the first round of official talks with Jan Eliasson who replaced Perez de Cuellar Thurdsay.

Iraq's Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz was expected to meet Eliasson shortly.

Velayati told reporters after the meeting that there were still some "difficulties" and deplored Iraq for raising "new preconditions every day."

He accused Baghdad of violating the Aug. 20 ceasefire in more than 60 cases saying that this had been reported to the U.N. Secretariat.

Velayati said after the establishment of ceasefire on Aug. 20 the Iraqis asked for "face-to-face" talks and after that raised such unrelated pretexts as clearing the Arvand River (or Shatt al-'Arab) and later tried to undermine Iran's right in the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz.

"We do hope that in the future we will not face new preconditions (by the Iraqi side)," he remarked.

The Iranian foreign minister reiterated his country's full preparedness to continue cooperation with the U.N. chief and his personal representative for the Iran-Iraq conflict Jan Eliasson.

He said he was also glad that the secretary general will continue his supervision over the peace talks despite his appointment of Eliasson to take care of the matter in his absence.

Velayati: Meeting 'Constructive'

LD0309234088 Tehran IRNA in English 2332 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Geneva, Sept. 4, IRNA—Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran told reporters after lengthy talks with the U.N. mediator Jan Eliasson here at the U.N. HQ that the meeting was "constructive."

Velayati who went into the meeting at 22:00 for 2.45 hours also expressed hopes that the talks will continue.

Eliasson held a 2-hour meeting with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz earlier Saturday afternoon.

Meeting 'Business-Like'

LD0409155888 Tehran IRNA in English 1540 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Geneva, Sept. 4, IRNA—U.N. mediator Jan Eliasson today described the ongoing peace talks between Iran and Iraq as "constructive and business-like" and expresed hope the Security Council Resolution 598 would be implemented through "hard work" and "political goodwill."

Eliasson who was briefing journalists here at the U.N. European Hqs this afternoon after his lengthy talks with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and his Iraqi counterpart Tariq 'Aziz last night, said "intensive" work was being continued on the execution of Resolution 598 and its implementation plan "which formed the cornerstone of our talks."

Eliasson said the U.N. resolution is an extremely good example of the "interplay" necessary for Security Council and the secretary general. "It is only with such a good interplay that the resolution can be put into force and fully implemented," he stressed.

He also emphasized that the resolution was not only one for ceasfire but "a resolution for peace."

To reach peace, he noted, "we have to work the road to implementing the resolution."

Jan Eliasson, the Swedish envoy to the U.N. Hqs in New York is substituting for Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the Geneva peace talks which started August 25.

In related development, technical talks will be held Sunday evening between the U.N. team and the Iranian delegation led by Sirus Naseri, the ambassador to the U.N. European Hqs.

Eliasson who was introduced by Javier Perez de Cuellar as his personal representative on Thursday said the U.N. did not plan a recess in the peace talks for the time being but remarked that "if this recess occurs it should not be dramatized."

He said in situations of this kind "it is necessary to take a pause but we are not at this stage yet."

Yet, he stressed that the difficulty pertains to "substance" rather than the "form."

Asked if the negotiations would move to New York, he replied there was no time to do so at the moment.

Elsewhere in the news conference, Eliasson urged the parties to exercise restraint so that the positive trend that "we had seen is not reversed." He expressed hope the two ministers will soon sit for direct talks to solve the problem. "we hope to make progress to begin with smaller issues and then move on to the full implementation of the resolution," he said.

Asked about an Iranian report that Iraq had violated the August 20 ceasefire on more than 74 occasions, Eliasson said the report had been channelled to the U.N. observers on the Iran-Iraq border but that they had still not received any feedback. "Of course," he said "we must take into account that the U.N. has only 350 observers in the area" and indicated that it was almost impossible to monitor each and every instance of a ceasefire violation.

Asked about fears that Iraq's insistence on clearing the Arvand River would bring the talks to a deadlock, he only replied "I do not like to speak about deadlock. What I would like to speak about is avoiding deadlock."

Naseri, Eliasson Hold Talks

LD0509101888 Tehran IRNA in English 1000 GMT 5 Sep 88

["Naseri Meets Eliasson, Progress Likely"—IRNA headline]

[Text] Geneva, Sept. 5, IRNA—Iran's permanent envoy to the United Nations here Sirus Naseri had a private meeting with the U.N. mediator in the Iraq-Iran war, Jan Eliasson this morning in a bid to open the way for a progress in the stalled peace talks which started Aug. 25 but blocked by Iraq's setting of preconditions.

During the meeting, the U.N. time-table for the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 598, freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf and withdrawal of troops to the internationally recognized borders were discussed.

Following reports that the Geneva talks may be postponed for one or two weeks, the personal representative of the U.N. chief told reporters at the U.N. Headquarters yesterday that there were no plans for recess in the talks. He also expressed hope that "intensive" talks will continue and some progress will be made.

A meeting of technical groups was expected at 11:00 hours today and it is hoped that a progress in this meeting will be followed by a ministerial meeting in the afternoon. A next face to face meeting between the foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq would largely depend on the trend of today's talks.

'Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran and Tariq 'Aziz of Iraq have not met face to face since Aug. 27, that is two days after official negotiations started here.

The talks were stalled only because the Baghdad regime resorted to new preconditions such as clearing of the Arvand River or free navigation in the Persian Gulf none of which were supposed to be raised at this stage of the talks.

Foreign Minister of the six-member (Persian) Gulf Cooperation Council [(P) GCC] met in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia Sunday in another effort to bridge the gap between Iran and Iraq at the Geneva peace talks.

The (P)GCC which groups Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) is expected to issue a statement on the result of Sunday's talks.

In his Sunday briefing, the U.N. mediator Jan Eliasson said "hard work" and "political good-will" were needed to speed up the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 598 which both sides have officially accepted.

Eliasson had lenghty negotiations with the two foreign ministers late Saturday night and summed up the result of the talks as "constructive and businesslike."

"We hope to make progress—to begin with smaller issues and then move on to the full implementation of the resolution," he said.

At this stage, technical group meetings are believed to be studying issues other than those causing difference between the two sides so that in case of a compromise the execution of the U.N. plan will be speeded up.

It will also largely depend on today's negotiations whether Iran's foreign minister will attend the non-aligned meet in Nicosia, Cyprus this week.

More on Naseri, Eliasson Talks

LD0509170588 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Geneva, Sept. 5, IRNA—U.N. spokeswoman Therese Gastaut said in a briefing here at the U.N. Headquarters at 6 P.M. that Jan Eliasson, the personal

representative of the U.N. secretary general continues to have "certain informal contacts" in attempts to bridge the gap which has stalled the peace talks between Iran and Iraq.

Gastaut said Eliasson held a meeting with the Iranian delegation headed by Sirus Naseri, Iran's permanent envoy here, which lasted for more than three hours today.

She did not disclose any information about today's meeting with the Iranian delegation but said the U.N. mediator had later met with his aides for consultations.

Gastaut was not sure if a ministerial meeting will take place later today. He also did not comment on a question if Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati will go to Nicosia, Cyprus, for the conference of the non-aligned foreign ministers.

Eliasson said at a news conference yesterday that there was no plan for any recess in the negotiations and expressed hope the talks will move on and the two foreign ministers will soon sit for direct talks again.

Since Aug. 27, that is two days after officials talks started here, the foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq have not met because the Iraqi side has raised some preconditions including the clearing of the Arvand River (Shatt al-'Arab) as well as its access to navigation in the Persian Gulf.

1,000 Kurds Said Dislodged by Toxic Gas Attacks

LD0209175788 Tehran IRNA in English 1720 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Geneva, Sept. 2, IRNA—A representative of Iraq's Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) who asked not to be identified here Friday called upon the international bodies to prevent repeated Iraqi chemical attacks against the Kurdish civilians in northern part of Iraq.

Over 1,000 Kurds have recently been dislodged and driven to Turkey, said the KDP representative who was talking in a press conference at the United Nation's European bureau here. He added that the refugees were accepted by Turkey due to the efforts of the International Red Cross.

He noted that on Thursday Iraq continued its attacks in Dahuk, Akra [placename as received], Barzan, and Shaykhan in northern provinces of Irbil and Dahuk, in which hundreds of women and children were killed or wounded.

The international circles have not yet taken any serious measure concerning the issue and the oppressed Kurdish people are still target of Iraq's savage attacks, he said.

Kurdish Refugees Cross Into Piranshahr

LD0309172188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Following the Iraqi regime's extensive use of chemical weapons against the Muslim Kurds in the north of that country, the members of 281 families consisting of 1,516 people, most of which are women and children, have entered Iran during the past 3 days across the Piranshahr border. They have been given shelter in a temporary camp.

In an interview with the Central News Unit, the district officer of Piranshahr announced this fact and said: In order to help the Muslim people of Iraqi Kurdistan who have sought refuge in the Islamic Republic of Iran during the past 3 days, a considerable quantity of basic goods has been given to the Iraqi Kurdish refugees and the local authorities are in the process of establishing permanent camps in order to house them.

KDP Leader Denies Seeking Asylum in Turkey

LD0509133388 Tehran IRNA in English 1306 GMT 5 Sep 88

[text] Orumiyeh, West Azarbayjan Prov., Sept. 5, IRNA—Leader of Iraq's Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) Barzani categorically denied today rumors about his purported political asylum with Turkey or any other country.

In a letter to the governor-general of this northwestern province of Iran, he stressed that he has never sought and will never seek political asylum with any country.

The KDP leader asserted that he will continue his fight against the Ba'thist regime ruling in Iraq alongside Iraqi Kurdish people and peshmergas.

Turkey's radio on a Friday newscast for the overseas in Persian quoted Turkish press as reporting that Barzani was among a group of Iraqi Kurds who had sought political asylum with Turkey.

Mohtashemi on Iraqi Gas Attacks on Kurds

LD0509152288 Tehran IRNA in English 1500 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 5, IRNA—Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi today revealed that 5,000 Iraqi Kurds have taken refuge in the Islamic Republic following the Baghdad regime's savage chemical attacks on its Kurdish population in northern Iraq in recent weeks.

Mohtashemi reiterated the Islamic Republic's readiness to warmly welcome Iraqi Kurds who have crossed, or will cross, the Western Iranian border.

Addressing reporters here, the interior minister described the cold-blooded genocide of Kurds by the Baghdad regime as a "politico-military" scheme.

He also lauded the Turkish Government for warmly receiving Iraqi refugees fleeing their homeland as a result of the Baghdad regime's indiscriminate poison gas attacks on Kurdish-populated areas in northern Iraq.

The interior minister strongly criticized international bodies, especially the U.N. and its Security Council, human rights organizations and world mass media for their suspicious silence on Baghdad's crimes against its own citizens.

Following Iran's acceptance of U.N. Resolution 598, the Baghdad regime announced that all Iraqi Kurdish refugees could freely return to Iraq and consequently the Islamic Republic provided necessary facilities for those willing to return to their homeland, Mohtashemi said.

But, Mohtashemi noted, after some Iraqi Kurds returned to their hometowns in northern Iraq, the Baghdad regime resorted to extensive poison gas attacks on Kurdish villages and towns using warplanes and long-range artillery.

He regretted that none of the international organizations and mass media has reacted to Baghdad's criminal actions against its own population as yet.

Some 150,000 Iraqi Kurds have so far fled to Turkey and 5,000 others have taken refuge in Iran, 2,000 of whom arriving via the Turkey-Iran border, he said.

Elsewhere in his interview, Interior Minister Mohtashemi said the Islamic Republic now hosts over two million Afghan refugees and 500,000 Iraqi Muslims.

Mohtashemi said that assistance given by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to refugees in Iran is very little and in fact one thousandth of the actual expenses.

Cease-Fire Violations Reported to UN Mission

LD0509054188 Tehran IRNA in English 0530 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 5, IRNA—An informed military source said here Monday that during the past few days Iraq repeatedly violated the ceasefire by firing rockets on Iranian territory.

He said that on Friday Iraqi planes fired rockets into the Iranian soil at 16:40 and 18:15 local time (13:10, 14:45 GMT) several of which landed on the Kurdish village Dizaj [placename as received] near Oshnoviyeh, in Azarbayjan-e Bakhtari Province of Iran.

In a similar action two Iraqi PC-7 planes at 08:10 local time (04:40 GMT) Saturday fired three rockets in Darreh Sheykh Rivas [placename as received], three kilometers east of the border in Azarbayjan-e Bakhtari Province.

He said the two incidents were reported to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG).

UN Commander Inspects Dasht-e 'Abbas Axis

LD0509115688 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Report by unidentified correspondent of the Ahvaz region Central News Unit; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] General Slavo Jovic, commander of the UN cease-fire supervision forces, and his delegation arrived in Dezful to inspect an operational axis in the Dasht-e 'Abbas region. After arriving in Dezful, the commander of the UN cease-fire supervision forces left for the operational region along with the UN team stationed in that city.

While inspecting the Dasht-e 'Abbas operational axis, he spoke with the region's military commanders. A military commander there told Gen Slavo Jovic: Despite their military prowess, the army of Islam's forces have, for the sake of the cease-fire's precise implementation, refrained from retaliatory action. However, as the UN military representative, we expect you to make an exact report on Iraqi Army violations of the cease-fire. Gen Jovic replied: The matter will be raised at various levels over the next few days, and it will be resolved.

At the end of his inspection tour of the Dasht-e 'Abbas region of Dezful, the commander of the UN cease-fire supervision forces was asked: What is your opinion on the Iraqi cease-fire violations? He answered: I have ordered all my officers to do ther their utmost while maintaining their impartiality and extreme precision.

UN Forces Commander Visits Khuzestan Province

LD0509182388 Tehran IRNA in English 1750 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Sept. 5, IRNA—Iranian Muslim forces despite their military might, have restrained from retaliating Iraqi ceasefire violations, an Iranian military commander told Major General Slavo Jovic, Yugoslavian commander of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) here Monday.

The Iranian commander said Iran expects the UNIIMOG commander to inform U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar of the frequent ceasefire breaches by the Iraqi regime.

In response, Maj-Gen. Jovic promised to set forth the issue at various levels over the next few days for solving the problem.

Major General Jovic arrived in Dezful (Khuzestan Province) Sunday afternoon and visited an operational axis in Dasht-e 'Abbas zone. Jovic accompanied by the U.N. team stationed in Dezful visited the region and conferred with Iranian military commanders.

Asked about his opinion on Iraqi violations of ceasefire, he said "I have ordered all my officers to do their best by observing full impartiality and pre-cautions."

Four U.N. teams have been stationed in Ahvaz, Dezful, Bakhtaran and Saqqez (Kurdistan Prov.) following the U.N.-brokered ceasefire which went into effect on the war fronts on Aug. 20.

Musavi, Mohtashemi Address Seminar

LD0309162188 Tehran IRNA in English 1608 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 3, IRNA—A seminar of governors-general from throughout the country opened here Saturday with a speech by Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi. Later, Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi also addressed the seminar.

In his inaugural speech, the premier elaborated on ways of safeguarding revolutionary principles, the reconstruction of domestic economy, post-war cultural issues, Islamic councils and the country's independence from foreign domination.

The prime minister stressed that special attention should be paid to safeguard the goals and principles of the Islamic Revolution during the post war era.

Musavi, referring to the awakening of Iran's Muslim people towards the dangers of foreign dependence, noted that the Council of Experts, which drew up the constitution of the Islamic Republic and constitutional economic articles regarding foreign loans and agreements is strongly opposed to dependence on foreign countries.

Elsewhere in his speech, Musavi referred to the reconstruction of the country's war-ravaged economy and called on people to contribute to this issue by working harder and making more efforts. He urged the governors-general to take even small development plans seriously.

Premier Musavi, commenting on post-war cultural issues, warned that if officials do not take measures to enhance people's cultural knowledge and fill up their spare time after the war they will face serious problems.

In his address to the seminar, the interior minister cautioned people not to be deceived by the new conditions prevailing in the country (following Iran's acceptance of U.N. Resolution 598).

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashemi said that although the Iraqi-imposed war has apparently ended all those who are against the Islamic Revolution have closed ranks in a bid to deal a blow on the Islamic republic. He also warned against plots of enemies to make the country dependent on foreign countries.

On post-war reconstruction programmes in the country, Mohtashemi stressed that reconstruction should be jointly carried out by the government and people.

Mohtashemi Says By-Elections Set for 29 Oct

LD0309070788 Tehran IRNA in English 0655 GMT 03 Sep 88

[Text] Kerman, Sept. 3, IRNA—Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi said in this provincial capital Friday that despite plots of enemies and counter-revolutionaries Iran's internal security is now at its best.

Speaking in a press conference he added that from the security point of view if Iran did not rank first among all countries it stood in a better position than 98 percent of them.

As for post-war reconstruction he said as Imam Khomeyni has said it will be accomplished by the people with government supervision and control.

On Majlis by-elections he said that elections in 16 constituencies where the previous elections were declared null will be held October 29.

Commenting on anti-narcotics campaign he said that a comprehensive anti-drug law is in the final stage of formulation and approval.

Majlis Reconvenes After 40-Day Recess

LD0409062088 Tehran IRNA in English 0606 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 4, IRNA—Majlis (the Islamic Consultative Assembly) resumed its work Sunday morning, chaired by Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani. The Majlis was closed on July 26 upon the proposal of deputies who wanted to go to the war fronts. In a brief speech, the Majlis speaker lauded parliamentarians for their presence in the battlefields during the interval.

Rafiqdust Interviewed on IRGC's War Effort

LD0209181488 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1130 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Studio interview with IRGC Minister Mohsen Rafiqdust by unidentified correspondent marking Government and Defense Day of Government Week on 2 September—recorded]

[Excerpts] In today's program for Government Week, we have invited IRGC Minister Mr Rafiqdust to come to the studio of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Mr Rafiqdust, could you please inform our listeners when the IRGC Ministry was set up.

[Rafiqdust] [Passage omitted] After the formation of the IRGC and its achievements in the war, a bill was written in the year 1361 [1982-83] announcing the establishment of the IRGC Ministry as the supportive power and the liaison between the government and the IRGC and the Majlis and the IRGC. Ministry internal regulations were written and in accordance with Article 150 of the constitution, His Holiness Imam Khomeyni issued an order on the formation of the three forces in the month of Shahrivar in 1364 [23 Aug to 22 Sep 1985] [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mr Rafiqdust, could you please explain your own evaluation of the existing war situation? [passage indistinct]

[Correspondent] What is your opinion on (?the cease-fire violations)?

[Rafiqdust] This proves several points. First, it proves to the world that there is a discipline in the IRGC and they obey their commander. I am certain that our brothers are furious now and are seething with anger and frustration. They are capable of answering the enemy, but because they have received orders from the high command that they should observe a cease-fire until they are instructed otherwise, they respect the cease-fire. On the other hand, lack of discipline and instances of mutiny in the Iraqi command and Army personnel are proved. Sometimes, they say that some of the violations are carried out without orders from the commanders. Sometimes they deny violations. No doubt the United Nations observers are monitoring these now. We shall certainly not allow this to continue for long. We shall not allow the Iraqis to erect new barbed wire fences around an area; and when the Iranian soldiers and commanders do not open fire, in accordance with the orders of their commanders, the Iraqis resort to such cowardly deeds.

No doubt this lack of response will not remain the same. We are getting ready now and as soon as we receive permission and orders, and when the international organizations fail to put Saddam in his place, we shall respond. [sentence as heard] We predicted that Saddam would violate international regulations and the cease-fire. He is the one who started the war. If he were to permit the Geneva talks to go ahead smoothly and logically, he would have to answer the Iraqi nation. Can he say: I attacked Iran and now I have decided to give up after suffering losses of hundreds of thousands of dead, tens of thousands of POW's, hundreds of thousands of injured and disabled, and much destruction? He must continue his deeds and slow the talks down so as to prolong his own life. Of course, we would like to recommend to the political authorities of Iraq that if Saddam were to continue his violations of the cease-fire and prevent progress in the talks, then they should permit us to give the necessary answer to the enemy. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mr Rafiqdust, please give us your views on the likely role of the IRGC Ministry in the post-war era.

[Rafiqdust] First, the Armed Forces should also be reconstructed, just like the rest of the country; that is, the things that we need for defense and which we already possess should be renovated and repaired. We must carry this out because strengthening the Armed Forces is among the priorities of the system and all officials have said that we should do so. This is one of the tasks which I believe should be carried out. However, in the law, in the constitution, and in the laws governing the IRGC and the Armed Forces, it is stated that during times of peace, the Armed Forces should assist people and contribute help toward the reconstruction and building of the country.

Of course, we tested this experience during the war and we were successful in this. The IRGC and the IRGC Ministry have rushed to people's help during natural disasters such as floods and earth tremors. Last year, as many people may remember, when there was flooding in the north of Tehran we took it upon ourselves to clear a vast area in that region, and a task which was predicted to be done within 6 months was finished within 17 days. We consider ourselves as servers of the people, and just lately we assisted in flood relief work in Damavand, and went to the region with other teams to carry out relief work.

After the war, when the Armed Forces are supposed to be free from war-related work, and particularly now that there are so many places that have been ruined and damaged by war, then all the Armed Forces, including the ministries, or the three arms of the IRGC and the Armed Forces, can all make great contributions. In this way, the work will be done more quickly, less expensively, and in a more coordinated fashion. There are examples of this kind of thing in many countries such as in North Korea, where most of the major work projects such as 30 km dams or huge buildings, are carried out by the army. This capability exists with the Armed Forces, especially in the IRGC. God willing, if the problems are solved and if there is a peace, which we are not yet sure about, in the event of the establishment of peace, we are ready to willingly accept any responsibility and assignments in the reconstruction process and, god willing, to accomplish these well.

[Correspondent] Mr Rafiqdust, let us return to the question of the dispatch of forces. Do you have anything to add?

[Rafiqdust] We should bear in mind that this nation remembers the imam's gracious remarks made 2-3 days ago when he received members of the cabinet accompanied by the prime minister and the esteemed president. He said that people should not think that the war is over. This is really how things are. A cease-fire does not mean peace—it means halting exchanges of fire until it becomes clear whether or not the hostile parties desire

peace. Our nation and our officials have proved to the world that they are on the side of lasting peace, but this does not mean that we should be negligent about the enemy. Just as I have mentioned we should maintain full alertness, full preparedness and an extensive and large presence.

Just as I have said, remaining on the fronts and not fighting is much more difficult than being on the fronts and fighting. That mobilization soldier who comes to the fronts as a volunteer would prefer to fight and engage in battle. Now, if we tell him to just stay there for some time, perhaps he would find it difficult. We would like to ask our dear ones to accept this difficulty and to pack the ranks at the fronts more tightly and render these ranks more prepared. The training should once again be full; the dispatches should not be changed; forces should be dispatched continuously from all the parts of the country. I have said that our extensive presence will itself cause the enemy to submit and to stop its mischiefs. If the enemy sees any weakness on our part it will attack. But when it sees that it is confronting a huge force that will chase it to wherever it is necessary if it commits an offense, then it will definitely not embark on any mischief. The dispatches should continue just like the past, perhaps more extensively and more enthusiastically. God willing, perhaps it will be in everyone's interest to have peace in the near future, and that our dear ones will be returning to their homes, safely, in good health, and victoriously. [passage omitted]

Popular Forces Leave for South, West

LD0209221688 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] According to IRNA, in continuation of the departure of popular forces joining the combatants of Islam, this morning, too, a large group of mobilization forces left from Birjand for the southern and western borders of the Islamic homeland.

Pakistan

Afghan Jets Reportedly Bomb Village, Kill 1

BK0509123888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1231 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, Sept 5 (AFP)—Afghan planes bombed a village in northwestern Pakistan Monday, killing a 12-year old boy and wounding six people, official sources here said. It was the second raid on Pakistani villages by Afghan jets in less than a week, following one Thursday which killed one person and wounded 23.

Eight planes penetrated 80 kilometres (50 miles) into Pakistani territory at about 6.40 a.m. Monday (0140 GMT), dropping two bombs on Togi village in Dir District in the North-West Frontier Province, official sources said. The bombing destroyed several houses, they said.

A 12-year old boy was killed when a house collapsed, and three children, two men and a woman were seriously injured, the sources said. The attack prompted an immediate demonstration in the area, local sources said.

After Thursday's attack on the village of Dallazak, 20 kilometers (12 miles) from here, the foreign office summoned the Afghan charge d'affaires and warned of "serious consequences" if there were any repetition of the incident. A formal complaint was also lodged with the U.N. Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan overseeing the implementation of the April 14 Geneva accords. The accords, which paved the way for the current withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, also called for outside interference in Afghan and Pakistani affairs to cease.

Islamabad Confirms Bombing

BK0509154888 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Afghan planes bombed Pakistani territory for the second time this week and dropped about five bombs on Togi village in Dir District this morning. According to reports reaching Peshawar, about eight fighter aircraft penetrated into Pakistan at 0640 [0140 GMT] this morning and bombed the village, nearly 13 km away from (Timalgarha), killing one person and injuring eight others. The injured include women and children as well. They have been sent to (Timalgarha) civil hospital for treatment.

Yaqub Khan Warns Kabul

BK0509155088 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan has said that repeated violation of Pakistan's airspace from the Afghanistan side is totally against the Geneva accords and Pakistan has given strong notice of it. He was talking to newsmen at Islamabad Airport before leaving for Nicosia this evening where he will lead the Pakistan delegation to the nonaligned foreign ministers conference starting from Wednesday [7 September].

The foreign minister said that Pakistan had shot down a Soviet fighter aircraft during such a violation of its frontiers. The Afghan administration or anybody who thinks that they can put pressure on us by violating the Geneva accords are highly mistaken. We have already proved that we can take defensive measures and will not hesitate to take such measures in the future.

The foreign minister said the concerned countries should remember that it is ironic to blame Pakistan of violating the Geneva accords, while the recent [Afghan] violations, including today's, should be a clear proof to the world as to who is the culprit? He added that today's incident is yet another example that the other side has been unable to fulfill the requirements fixed in the Geneva accords and is blaming Pakistan for it.

In reply to a question, the foreign minister said that during the nonaligned foreign ministers conference he would hold talks with [UN mediator on Afghanistan] Mr Cordovez on the Geneva accords and its violations. He said he will also meet many of his counterparts and apprise them on the violation of the Geneva accords.

Futher on Yaqub Khan Statement

BK0609013188 Hong Kong AFP in English 1843 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Islamabad, Sept 5 (AFP)—Pakistan Monday warned Kabul and Moscow that it would not succumb to their pressure and would take counter-measures against successive bombing of Pakistan territory by Afghan aircraft.

Pakistan will take "appropriate steps" to defend itself if Afghan air raids did not cease, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan told newsmen before leaving for the Non-Aligned Movement Foreign Ministers Conference in Nicosia.

"The Afghans or those who think that they are going to pressure us by contravention of international law and by violation of the Geneva agreement are sadly mistaken," he said. "We have already shown that we can take defensive measures of a kind that would act as a deterent to such violations and we should not hesitate to do so again in the future," he said.

In the latest raid Monday, eight Afghan planes bombed three Pakistani villages, killing two including a 12-year-old boy and injuring six people.

Mr. Yaqub Khan told newsmen at the Islamabad Airport that his country would take up the issue of the Afghan violations of Geneva accord at the Nicosia conference.

On Thursday one person was killed and 23 were injured when six Afghan jets penetrated 80 kilometres (50 miles) into Pakistani territory dropping two bombs on a village near Peshawar town, some 160 kilometers (100 miles) northwest of here. "It is clear that this series of violations is a flagrant transgression against the spirit and letter of the Geneva accord," Mr. Yaqub Khan said.

"As you know we have taken very serious note of these and we have shot down a war plane of the Soviet Union which had similarly transgressed our boundaries," he said.

In a dogfight in the bordering area a Pakistani F-16 shot down an intruding Soviet SU-25 on August 4. Captured Soviet pilot, Colonel Alexander Vladimirovich was handed over to the Soviet Embassy on August 16.

He said "it is indeed ironical that it is Pakistan that is blamed for not implementing the Geneva accord faithfully." He said he will discuss the issue with his Ecuadorian counterpart Diego Cordovez who negotiated the accord. Pakistan has lodged formal complaints with the United Nations.

"It should be clear to the world where the fault lies," he said. "This is yet another example of the other side failing to observe the requirements prescribed in the Geneva accord and placing the blame on Pakistan." Mr. Yaqub Khan confirmed that Pakistan would endorse Indonesia's candidature as chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement.

9 Air Force Men Detained in Ziaul Haq Case

BK0209141488 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] A Pakistani squadron leader and eight other Air Force personnel have been detained at a Rawalpindi air base in connection with the plane crash which killed General Zia. A report in a leading Pakistani Urdu daily quoting informed sources said orders of the detention of the personnel were issued by the country's security agency.

Recent newspaper reports in Pakistan have ruled out a missile attack on General Ziaul Haq's aircraft. They say the investigators believed that cockpit crew to be at fault. The joint investigating team has submitted its findings to the Pakistan president, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

In the meantime, the new U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, Mr Robert Oakley, has dismissed reports that Soviet-sponsored terrorism led to the air disaster. During a brief chat with journalists in Islamabad yesterday, Mr Oakley said such stories were purely speculative. He also sought to remove the impression that differences had emerged between Washington and Islamabad on the future of Afghanistan during the last days of General Ziaul Haq.

Report of Arrests Denied

BK0309032688 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] The chairman of the nine-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy [MRD] in Pakistan, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, says the MRD is ready for talks with the acting president, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, to ensure free and fair elections. He said in Karachi that the opposition is waiting for an invitation to the talks.

Meanwhile, the Pakistani Government has denied a report that nine Air Force personnel have been arrested in connection with the plane crash which killed General Ziaul Haq.

Cabinet Repeals Press Laws, Reviews Security

BK0409155688 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] The federal cabinet which met in Islamabad today approved repeal of the West Pakistan Press and Publication Ordinance 1963. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan presided over the meeting.

The cabinet reviewed the internal and security situation in the country. The prices of essential commodities were also reviewed. The cabinet was informed about various measures that are being taken to maintain a check on the price situation. The cabinet also considered various other matters included in the agenda. The meeting began with a recitation from holy the Koran by the minister for parliamentary affairs and justice, Mr Wasim Sajjad.

Minister Explains New Press Ordinance

BK0409164488 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] The federal minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Elahi Bux Sumro, announced at a news conference in Islamabad this evening that a new law is on the anvil to replace the Press and Publication Ordinance [PPO]. It will be known as the Registration of Publication and Press Ordinance 1988. Explaining its main features, the minister said the new law totally eliminates the element of discretion. It will have no punitive provision, and it gives the defaulter the right of appeal to high courts. If an action is warranted, proper legal process will have to be followed.

The minister for information and broadcasting said the new law had been framed thorough discussion and with the consent of APNEC [All Pakistan Newspapers Employees Confederation] and CPNE [Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors]. It will have none of the demerits of the PPO and all the merits of a democratic law. He hoped the repeal of PPO will usher in a new era of press freedom in Pakistan.

The minister recalled that the Press and Publication Ordinance was promulgated as federal law in April 1960 when the country was under martial law. All subsequent governments found it expedient to continue with it. Even the so-called democratic government [of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto] did not dare to do away with it.

The information minister said the late president [Ziaul Haq], however, realized the need to do something about the PPO to vindicate the government's claim of removing curbs on the press. He emphasized that the freedom of the press was no less than an article of faith with the late president as it is with the present government. It was in this spirit that the cabinet and the president, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, today decided to repeal the PPO. The new law will be effective as soon as the president has affixed his signature on it.

Ishaq Khan Reiterates 'Fair' Elections Pledge

BK0409152888 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] President Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan has reiterated his pledge that the general elections in the country will be held in a free and fair manner. Talking to a six-member delegation of senators from Baluchistan and the NWFP in Islamabad today, he said the government is giving priority to this objective and is taking all steps in this connection. Commending the role of the Senate, the president said this institution is playing an important role in promoting the democratic values of the country. The senators expressed satisfaction at the development work initiated by the government in Baluchistan and the NFWP.

The delegation comprised of Nawabzada Jahangir Shah Jogezai, Sayed Fazle Iqbal, Mr Munir Afridi, Mr Rasool Baksh Lahiri, and Dr Noorjahan Panezai from Baluchistan and Syed Abbas Shah from the NWFP.

President, Forces Chiefs Vow Defense Readiness

BK0609032088 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Today is Defense of Pakistan Day. In a message on this occasion, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan has expressed confidence that the nation will valiantly face every kind of aggression by maintaining exemplary unity in its ranks. He said this day is to pay tribute to those holy warriors and martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the independence and solidarity of the nation. The day reminds us of the determination, courage, and unprecedented bravery which our valiant forces and brave people demonstrated to defend our beloved motherland.

The president said the Pakistani Armed Forces are ever alert and stand ready to face any eventuality. Their morale is high and they enjoy the support of the entire nation. He said the Defense of Pakistan Day is being observed at a time when the nation is mourning the tragic death of the martyr president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, and his martyr colleagues. The martyr president led the nation as a great statesman in a critical period of the nation's history.

Ghulam Ishaq Khan said we are determined to establish tension-free relations with all our neighbors, but we cannot ignore our legitimate defense requirements, because weakness invites aggression. We are equipping our defense forces with necessary equipment and mate-

rials to strengthen our defense. Pakistan desires peace with honor and dignity and wants to establish friendship on the basis of mutual respect and equality.

In a message on the occasion, Defense Minister Mahmud A. Haroon said the armed forces are fully aware of their national responsibilitizs and are always ready to make any sacrifice defense of the country with the support and cooperation of the people. He said the survival of the country depends on an effective defense and readiness to meet any threat.

Admiral Iftikhar Ahmed Sirohey, the acting chairman of joint chiefs of staff committee, said the country's territorial integrity is safe and nobody can harm the sovereignty and stability of the nation.

The chief of the Army staff, Mirza Aslam Beg, has said we can be rightly proud of the fact that the army is now much better armed and trained than before.

Pakistan Naval Chief Iftikhar Ahmed Sirohey assured the nation that the officers and men of the Pakistani Navy are imbued with the spirit of Islam and will spare no effort in fulfilling their obligations in defending the maritime boundaries of the country.

Pakistan Air Force Chief Air Chief Marshal Hakimullah in his message assured the nation that the Air Force is ever ready to defend the country with exemplary courage and spirit.